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ALLENDE'S WIDOW HEADS ANTI-PINOCHET RALLY

PY121458 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0255 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (EFE) -- More than 15,000 persons demonstrated here today to show their "repudiation" commemorate the 13th anniversary of President Salvador Allende's overthrow.

The demonstration took place in Luna Park Stadium in Buenos Aires and was led by Hortensia Bussi, widow of the president killed during the military coup of 11 September 1973. The ceremony was attended by legislators from the ruling party and the main opposition forces.

The Argentine pacifist leader Adolfo Perez Esquivel -- winner of the 1980 Nobel peace prize -- was present, as were representatives of various human rights organizations.

Hortensia Bussi made a call to "recover the lost democracy" in her country before more than 15,000 people, among whom were former officials of Salvador Allende's government, Chilean exiles, and activists of the most important Argentine political groups. She called for the Chilean Democratic Alliance and the Popular Democratic Movement "to seek a consensus which would allow the reinstatement of the constitutional system" in Chile.

Hortensia Bussi stressed that "Gen Pinochet alone is responsible for the current violence in Chile. Terrorism will disappear only when the dictator leaves."

Salvador Allende's widow expressed thanks for the "many demonstrations of solidarity" shown by parliamentarians, political leaders, and international organizations in the difficult situation now being endured by the Chilean people and by the thousands of exiles outside the country."

The event, organized by the Argentine Commission for Solidarity With the Chilean People (Caschi), headed by UCR Deputy Hugo Piucill, was brightened by artists and musicians from various Latin American countries.

Chileans Conclude Embassy Vigil

PY120201 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1450 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (NA) -- Chilean exiles and the mothers of people who have disappeared in Chile, at noon today concluded the so-called Vigil of the Candles in front of the Chilean Embassy in this capital. The vigil was held to repudiate the Pinochet regime, which today commemorates the 13th anniversary of the overthrow of President Salvador Allende.

Several hundred people -- mostly exiled Chileans -- participated in the vigil, which started at midnight and continued for 13 hours, recalling with each hour one year of the "regime of repression and death" which is headed by General Augusto Pinochet.

The demonstration in front of the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires was organized by the Nucleus of Exiled Chilean Women [Nucleo de Mujeres Chilenas Exiliadas] (Numech) with the support of the human rights organization Amnesty International and the Student Center of Argentine Universities.

From the very early morning, the Federal Police mounted a strategic security operation in front of the embassy, which was cordoned off with barriers. Approximately 30 members of the Infantry Guard participated in the operation.

The protest went off without incident. During the course of the night the demonstrators lit 1,300 candles -- 100 candles for each year of General Pinochet's dictatorship -- and they demanded the reappearance, alive, of the people who have disappeared while in detention, and the immediate release of all political prisoners.

The exiles occupied part of the plaza in front of the embassy, on Tagle Street between Libertador Avenue and Figueroa Alcorta Street, in the metropolitan neighborhood of Palermo, where last night the singer Chany Suarez, the Folk Group of the People, and the Chilean actor Patricio Contreras enlivened the vigil.

Mila Paredes, the president of Numech, thanked the Argentine people's support for the organization's demonstration; she also expressed her desire to return to her fatherland, and she called General Pinochet "a treacherous assassin who kills without anyone stopping him."

Demonstrations in Neuquen

PY122101 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] More than 1,000 people have staged a demonstration in Neuquen rejecting Augusto Pinochet's dictatorship in Chile, and expressing support for Latin American unity. Leaders of political parties, labor unions, university students' associations, and other local organizations participated in the demonstration held in front of the monument to San Martin.

Another demonstration took place last night at the (Prim) Square of the San Luis University. It was called by the coordination board for Solidarity with Chile, to recall another anniversary of the ousting of Salvador Allende and rejected the Chilean dictatorship headed by Augusto Pinochet.

IRANIAN CHARGE MEETS WITH MINISTER CAPUTO

LD100649 Tehran IRNA in English 0620 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, Sept. 10, IRNA -- The new Iranian charge d'affaires to Buenos Aires, Mir Zamani, met and talked for an hour with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

The two sides discussed prospects of bilateral relations and joint cooperation. They also emphasized the need for expanding politico-economic relations and holding direct talks between Iranian and Argentine high-ranking officials.

CANADIAN FOREIGN MINISTER WANTS 'SUFFICIENT TRADE'

PY121734 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2000 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Sep (NA) -- Canadian Foreign Minister Joseph Clark today stressed that "it is silly to lend large amounts of money to a country and then eliminate its capability to obtain foreign exchange to pay its foreign debt," in an obvious reference to protectionist barriers and subsidies implemented by the industrialized countries, such as the subsidy of the sale of U.S. grain to the Soviet Union and China. Clark stressed: "the progressive opening of international trade is also an important part of the strategy to face and reduce the burden of international indebtedness."

The Canadian foreign minister made these statements when he spoke during the luncheon organized by the Chamber of Advertising Firms at noon today at the Alvea Palace Hotel. Approximately 300 Argentine and Canadian businessmen attended the luncheon.

Arturo Carou, the president of the Chamber, opened the luncheon and, in view of Clark's planned speech, did not give his usual speech in which the organization refers to current events and merely endorsed the recent statements by the Argentine Industrial Union and the Argentine Rural Society.

Roberto Favelevic and Guillermo Alchourron, presidents of these two organizations, were present at the luncheon.

The Canadian foreign minister states that despite the similarities between the two countries, "there is not sufficient trade" between them and he then said that "I want to change this and I believe that Argentina also wants to do so."

Referring to the world economy, he said: "We continue to face the dilemma of simultaneously trying to control inflation and recession," which attacks "the very heart of growth, development, and democracy."

Clark then referred to the agricultural problem, saying: "The unreal agricultural subsidies that exist in Europe and the United States threaten the subsistence of Canadian and Argentine farmers," and he said that the GATT meeting to be held soon in Punta del Este will be "decisive."

"Like Argentina," he said, "Canada depends a great deal on a liberal trade system in order to maintain its growth and development and Canada believes that the Punta del Este meeting offers the best possibilities for achieving progress in this respect." On stating that the agricultural sectors of the two countries are in a state of crisis, he said we must act now "if we want to prevent the destruction of our agricultural communities."

In this respect and in view of the "long and complex" negotiations that will take place within the framework of the GATT, the Canadian foreign minister proposed that a group of "prominent" men be called in to provide an urgent analysis of agricultural subsidies and of the obstacles that prevent access to markets.

According to Clark, this group could be asked to consider "those government policies and programs that would have a significant impact on the production and exchange of agricultural products, especially those that will affect the exchange of basic products during the next 2 or 3 years."

Referring to other topics, the visitor mentioned the protocols [words indistinct] "with the same intention and purpose of creating a stronger regional economic organization, which will be in a position to loyally compete on equal terms on the international scene."

Finally, he urged the industrialized countries to "resist the temptation to resort to protectionism and subsidies."

UBALDINI SPEAKS ON MEETING WITH SOURROUILLE

PY142341 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Sep 86 p 15

[Text] (DYN-NA) -- Protest measures called for by the CGT in opposition to the government's socio-economic policies are imminent, according to CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini.

The labour leader referred to the Economy and Labour Ministers Juan Sourrouille and Hugo Barrionuevo as "boxers whose manager is the International Monetary Fund," during a speech given yesterday at the inauguration of the First Congress on Health, Housing and Education organized by the Judicialist party.

In reference to alleged discrepancies within the CGT, Ubaldini invited "those who disagree with our policies to leave," adding that the planned protests would be carried out "with the true leaders."

Ubaldini expressed his disenchantment with last Friday's meeting with Sourrouille and Barrionuevo while the latter said he was displeased with the harsh language used in recent CGT communiques, including an accusation of "criminal" behaviour on the part of the government in the management of state enterprises.

Sourrouille was of the opinion that "upholding the expansion of economic activity and bringing down inflation," were the government's contribution towards maintaining "a climate of social peace."

The CGT leader also criticized the government for failing to fix a date for the forthcoming collective wage-bargaining talks and denying active and retired workers "another piece of bread while granting the military a 35 percent increase."

Telephone Workers' Union Leader Julio Guillan yesterday demanded workers be offered a role in the business management and criticized free-enterprise policies in the belief that during the past 30 years they "have only served to deepen our dependencey."

In related labour news, OBRAS SANITARIAS workers union leader Jose Lingieri yesterday announced that partial strikes would continue until September 19 in spite of a government decision to declare them illegal.

As to the possibility that the state company might use the opportunity to fire workers, the labour leader said his organization would implement a new strategy, without specifying what it might be.

The Jujuy provincial government moved in to act as mediator in the conflict between workers and directors at the Ledesma sugar-mill, after two weeks of partial strikes. Union leaders complained they were harassed by police officers and business representatives last Friday. The sugar workers demand a better control of the harvest, on which their wages are based.

Meanwhile, Catamarca Governor Ramon Saadi last week decided to implement his own wage policy in defiance of the limits imposed by the Austral Plan, increasing the minimum wage and pension to 150 and 125 australs respectively. Saadi came to the conclusion the measure was possible after learning the results of "serious studies" carried out to that effect.

REGIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL CENTER CREATED

PY011846 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2209 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 30 Aug (EFE) -- Juan Carlos Delconte, president of the Argentine National Administration of Customs, today announced the creation of a "Regional Center of Customs Techniques for the Inspection of Drugs," headquarted in Brasilia.

This center will train personnel from the Argentine, Brazilian, Paraguayan, Chilean, Ecuadoran, Peruvian, and Venezuelan customs offices to prevent the introduction of drugs into these countries.

Delconte made these remarks after returning from Brasilia, where during a meeting attended by observers from the U.S. Customs Office, these countries decided to set up this center, and coordinate their activities against drug trafficking. Delconte said that courses for instructors of customs personnel of the countries involved will begin soon.

He also explained that four customs employees of each country will travel to Brasilia to attend a 30-day course and then carry out in-service-training tasks on borders that present a "high risk of drug trafficking."

MIXED COMMISSION WITH PARAGUAY MEETS IN LA PAZ

PY050350 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Paraguay has conveyed its best wishes for Bolivia to overcome its difficulties with Chile concerning a solution of the sea outlet issue. This was expressed during a meeting of the Paraguayan-Bolivian mixed commission in La Paz a few hours ago. These talks were prompted by the presence of Paraguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Saldivar.

At the end of the Bolivian-Paraguayan talks, a joint communique was signed in which both countries agreed that democracy is a process that demands a daily effort to strengthen institutions whose purpose is to achieve a political, economic, and social development which is increasingly autonomous and liberating.

Bolivia and Paraguay admitted that any type of violence is harmful for any country. Thus, they condemned terrorism whatever its origins or motivations because terrorism violates human rights.

Paraguay and Bolivia also ratified their decision to combat drug trafficking, which is a crime against humanity. They emphasized the need for all countries to actively participate in the struggle against this scourge.

The two countries analyzed the foreign debt of the underdeveloped countries, and expressed their solidarity with the negotiations being conducted to preserve development and economic reactivation.

They also reasserted the theme of integration and ratified their resolute support to the ALADI [Latin American Integration Association].

The next meeting of the Bolivian-Paraguayan mixed commission was scheduled for late October in the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra to continue the discussions on various issues that are important for both countries.

MINERS END FAST, GOVERNMENT RELEASES POLITICIANS

PY150028 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2126 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpts] La Paz, 14 Sep (TELAM-DPA) — As a result of the agreement between the Bolivian Mineworkers (FSTMB), which was achieved through the mediation of the Bolivian Catholic Church, more than 2,500 people have ended their fast, and the government has freed almost 70 persons and politicians who were banished to isolated regions.

The agreement, signed by three cabinet members and the top-ranking FSTMB leaders, was the result of 9 days of negotiations which were undertaken under the sponsorship of the Bolivian Episcopate conference, after the March for Life by thousands of miners on La Paz was halted by the military.

The government committed itself to keep as state property all the Comibol [Mining Corporation of Bolivia] production units and services and promised that it would not transfer the Comibol mines to a cooperative system. It also agreed to implement a national employment policy to avoid a sudden increase in the unemployment level which is affecting miners.

The 7-point agreement was greeted by the president of the Bolivian Episcopate Conference, Msgr Julio Terrazas, as the beginning of a social pact aimed at pulling Bolivia out of the present crisis. He said we are tired of hearing that we are living through one of the worst crises in our history. It is true, but I believe to overcome these evils and this crisis we must open a new era of understanding and dialogue.

Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal, who signed the argeement along with Mining Minister Edil Sandoval, said the agreement opens new prospects for social life in Bolivia and allows us to seek solutions to the Comibol problem.

FSTMB Public Relations Secretary Simon Reyes regretted the fact that the state of siege was not lifted but he said the agreement guarantees the Comibol patrimony and offers social solutions to the problems affecting miners. [passage omitted]

'Strategic Alliance' Signed

PY131418 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2306 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] La Paz, 12 Sep 86 (EFE) -- The Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers (FSTMB) and the Single Trade Union Confederation of Bolivian Peasant Workers (CSUTCB) today signed a pact to continue their "struggle for the life in the mines, fields, and cities." The document exhorts all the people to join the general hunger strike and the movement of all the various labor sectors against the government's economic and social policy.

The "strategic alliance" between the mineworkers and the peasants also rejects the payment of the Bolivian foreign debt, the tax reform law, and the presence of U.S. troops in the country. The agreement was signed by Simon Reyes for the FSTMB and General Flores for the CSUTCB.

Over 2,000 mineworkers have now been on a hunger strike for 12 days, demanding that the government solve the crisis of the nationalized mines without closing any mines or decentralizing the state mining enterprise.

About 100 peasants have jointed the hunger strike in various parts of the country.

Peasants Block Roads

PY131740 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] The Single Trade Union Confederation of Bolivian Peasant Workers [CSUTCB] has decided the set up road blocks at random unannounced points in demand of the release of all detained persons and the acceptance of the demands of the mineworkers.

The CSUTCB is demanding the lifting of the state of siege, repeal of the tax reform, the expulsion of the U.S. soldiers, a rejection of the arrival of Chinese citizens, and permission for coca leaf cultivation. The CSUTCB strongly supports the demands of the Oruro and Potosi civic committees.

The CSUTCB is asking the peasants to avoid clashes with the Armed Forces and says that it will start blocking the roads at midnight on 15 September.

BARTHELEMY ON UNIVERSITY SUBVERSION; ARRESTS MADE

PY111415 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy reported that he held meetings with university authorities with whom he agreed to conduct actions aimed at preventing university students from participating in subversive movements.

Present at the meeting was the education minister who urged the university authorities to contribute to the government-sponsored stabilization effort.

Several people have been arrested by the Interior Ministry security agencies and must testify on their involvement in subversive activities. Among those arrested are [Bolivian Human Rights Commission attorney] Carlos Borch; Santa Cruz leader Adalberto (Curjara); FUEN [University Front for National Liberation] Potosi leader Ramiro Barrenechea; sports leader Rolando Aguilera; and others.

Sucre University Cordoned Off

PY112109 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Excerpt] While disagreements continue about the resumption of academic work at San Francisco Javier University in Sucre, the District Police have cordoned off the university building. This is a relay from the Panamericana correspondent in Sucre:

[Begin relay] There is a police cordon around the San Francisco Javier University. The university council has decided to resume academic activities at the San Francisco Javier University, but the local university federation has decided to continue the general and indefinite strike, and to join, en masse, the hunger strike being stage by the resident university students that come from the mining centers. [passage omitted] [end relay]

FACTORY WORKERS LEADER ABDUCTED BY CIVILIANS

PY120213 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Leaders of the Federation of Factory Workers of La Paz have told Panamericana that Eduardo Siles, a high ranking leader of that federation, has been abducted by civilians who intercepted him as he was about to enter the federation's offices. This incident has put a La Paz factory workers in a state of alert.

They immediately tried to find out where Siles had been taken, but they have, so far, been unsuccesful.

The leaders also told Panamericana they will adopt appropriate measures because union freedom cannot continuously be violated in this way.

NEW LIST OF DETAINEES RELEASED BY MINISTRY

PY121540 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The Interior Ministry, through Under Secretary for the Interior Guido Meruvia, has forwarded to Radio Panamericana a new list of detainees who are to be banished to the San Joaquin and Puerto Rico areas. Following is the new list of detainees:

COB [Bolivian Labor Confederation] leader Americo Trino; FSTMB [Trade Union Federation of Bolivian Mineworkers] leader Valentin (Loausa) Miranda; La Paz University Federation leader Vilma (Plata); political leader Alfredo Angulo Ayala; Carlos Raul (Bert) Iraola, an attorney and professor at the UMSA [Greater University of San Andres]; and Julio Daniel Agudo Rios, a leader of the teachers confederation. In the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Adalberto (Cuajara) and Jaime Solis were detained. In Cochabamba, Andres Villagran Arias, Guillermo Vazquez Ochoa, Enrique Peredo Espindola, and Eduardo Arcienega Medrano were detained.

This is the list of people who were arrested in the past 24 hours.

Nevertheless, the federation of Factory Workers of La Paz has reported the arrest of Eduardo Siles -- one of their high-ranking leaders -- by an armed group of policemen from the Interior Ministry.

TWO JOURNALISTS, DOCTOR ARRESTED IN POTOSI

PY122117 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The Pososi Department Prefect Armando Uriarte Mendoza gave a press conference this morning and confirme that journalists Fernando Lopez (Urilla) and Eduardo Salamanca, as well as Dr. Jorge (Azurduy) of the Fejuve [Federation of Neighborhood Committees] were arrested and are accused of having engaged in political activities.

Prefect Uriarte reported the detainees will be questioned to establish their degree of involvement in such activities. He also confirmed that the journalists will not be sent to the Bolivian interior at the request of the Potosi Press Workers Union, which last night held long negotiations with local authorities. The press workers union asked the Potosi authorities to ask the Interior Ministry to annul its decision regarding the journalists' arrest. [passage omitted]

ARMS INDUSTRY REPORTEDLY SELLING WEAPONS TO CHILE

PY121740 Paris AFP in Spanish 1856 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Sao Paulo, 11 Sep (AFP) -- According to the leading Brazilian television network O GLOBO, which last night disseminated a report clandestinely filmed at an ammunition warehouse, where boxes marked Chile can be seen, Brazil is selling ammunition to Chile.

The author of the report on the Brazilian arms industry -- which exports 90 percent of its production -- did not mention when or where the report was filmed, stating only that the ammunition was manufactured by Adedeo Rossi, Inc., in Sao Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil.

One of the executives of that company, the most important factory of light arms in Brazil, had earlier refused to tell the journalist the name of the purchasing countries. It was recalled that the Adedeo Rossi Company catalog displays, among other arms, two types of antiriot rifles.

Elsewhere, Jair Krischke, a leader of the Movement for Justice and Human Rights (MJDH) in Brazil, has stated the antiriot armored trucks currently used by the Chilean regime were manufactured by the Brzilian enterprise Cimasa in Santa Cruz do Sul and in Rio Grande do Sul state. Cimasa's managing director denied the report, stating that Cimasa only exported 18 antiriot armored trucks to Colombia in July 1986.

In a letter addressed to Brazilian President Jose Sarney, the MJDH states that other Brazilian arms manufacturers -- among them Engesa [Specialized Engineers, Inc.], Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company], and Avibras [Brazilian Aerospace Industry] -- are selling arms to Chile and asks that those exports be ended.

During a visit last week to Sao Paulo, southern Brazil, Hortensia Bussi, the widow of Chilean President Salvador Allende, made an international appeal asking that no more arms be sold to the Chilean Government. However, she refused to provide the names of the suppliers.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST AT CHILEAN EMBASSY

PY120106 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Approximately 100 people gathered this morning in front of the Chilean embassy in Brasilia to protest against the government of General Augusto Pinochet.

Student organizations and the Brazilian-Chilean Friendship Association, together with several Chileans living in Brazil, participated in the demonstration. It was organized by the committee for solidarity with Latin American peoples.

AFP REVIEWS NATIONWIDE WORKERS STRIKE

PY120141 Paris AFP in Spanish 1051 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Sep (AFP) — More than 1.5 million workers today halted their activities in Brazil when negotiations to obtain salary increases failed, despite the fact the government has warned that these claims could nullify the economic stabiliztion plan. The indefinite strike was approved last night during meetings held in the country's main cities by representatives of more than 800,000 bank employees and 200,000 social security workers. Gas distribution workers throughout Brazil, and primary school teachers in Sao Paulo state have also ceased activities.

Senator Jose Fragelli, temporarily replacing President Jose Sarney who on Tuesday started an official visit to the United States, last night stated the government will not use federal troops to repress the strikers.

Justice Minister Paulo Brossard has said the right to strike will be respected and warned that the police will guarantee the right to work to all those who refuse to participate in the strike. Brossard asked the governors of the 23 Brazilian states to adopt measures to prevent disorders during the strike. The justice minister has held the CUT [Sole Central Organization of Workers] responsible for today's strikes and called it a political tool to make the economic stabilization plan fail.

The Finance Ministry and the Planning Secretariat of the Presidency have warned that the salary increases claimed by the strikers threaten to nullify the economic stabilization plan launched on 28 February 1986 by President Sarney. The plan, which aims at curbing the inflation rate, implemented a freeze on prices and salaries, and determined salaries would be automatically increased whenever the inflation rate reached 20 percent. During the first 5 months of the enforcement of the economic stabilization plan (March to July 1986), the inflation rate grew 4.61 percent as compared to that of 16.23 percent and 14.36 percent in January and February 1986, respectively.

Labor Minister Almir Pazzianotto last night stated over the television that the government will respect the rulings of the regional labor courts and will not repress the strikers.

Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro has also stated that the police will repress the activities of pickets of strikers, whose members will be arrested and taken to federal police premises.

National Intelligence Service Chief General Ivan de Souza Mendes last night denied a report disseminated in Sao Paulo stating that President Sarney intended to interrupt his official visit to the United States and return to Brazil in view of the strikes.

According to Army Ministry spokesman General Carlos Queiroz Guimaraes, the activities in all the country's units are normal and no special security measures have been adopted as a result of the strikes. The paralyzation of basic services to the community, such as transportation, communications, banking, electric power supply, hospitals, and industries regarded as important for the national security, is banned by law in Brazil.

FPMR COMMUNIQUE DELIVERED TO ARGENTINE PRESS

PY121724 Buenor Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1635 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (NA) -- The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), which has taken up arms against the Chilean Military regime, confirmed in Buenos Aires today that three of its units belonging to the 4 September Commando participated in the ambush against General Augusto Pinochet on 7 September in which five of the Chilean de facto rulers were killed.

A communique bearing the seal of the FPMR was delivered to NOTICIAS AGRENTINAS. This communique states that 25 men participated in the ambush, that they "acted simultaneously taking the bodyguards with them, and everyone returned safe and sound to their bases."

The Chilean guerrilla group stated: "Our action was aimed at eliminating the tyrant and was fully justified in the eyes of all Chilean civilians and military men who see Pinochet as the main obstacle for the reinstatement of democracy." It added: "Chile and the world at large know that Pinochet seized power by bombing the Presidential Palace and killing the constitutional president and several of his aides."

The communique stressed that in 13 years of tyranny, thousands of Chileans have been murdered, taken away, beheaded, blown up, or burned. It added: "The criminal hand of the tyrant has even extended beyond our borders to murder people like General Carlos Prats and Orlando Letelier." Prats was Chilean Army commander in chief and interior and defense minister under Salvador Allende's administration, while Letelier served as ambassador in the United States, foreign minister, and defense minister.

The FPMR stated: "The killing of the tyrant is more than sufficiently justified in Chile today." It added: "As long as Pinochet's tyranny remains, his henchmen will continue perpetrating crimes that will horrify the world at large." The communique also mentioned the most recent crimes, namely the killings of journalist Jose Carrasco, professor Fernando Vidaurrazaga and electrician Felipe Rivera.

The FPMR said: "May our action show the criminals of this regime that the people's justice will find them wherever they may be."

The document concluded by stating: "We call upon the members of the Armed Forces to leave the tyrant and not get involved in his crimes if they do not want to be punished by the people. We call upon the people to not allow themselves to be frightened and to react to the state of siege and the repression by stepping up mobilization and combat. We are prepared to stake our lives, and we stand with the people in the quest for the much-desired freedom."

3 Communiques to ANSA

PY142322 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2118 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Rome, 14 Sep (EFE) -- The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR), an extreme leftist Chilean organization which has claimed responsibility for the attack against Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, today submitted three communiques to the ANSA news agency in Rome.

The communiques carry the seal of the organization (red background with the word "CHILE" in white, FPMR in blue, with the "F" in the form of a rifle, and the white Chilean star). The communiques were inside an envelope that was hand-delivered to ANSA headquarters.

In the first communique, the FPMR addresses "the Italian public," noting that "we have tried to free Chile and the world from a bloodthirsty dictator." The text of the communique states: "We were unable to achieve this goal this time, but we have shown that the regime is vulnerable and so is the decisiveness of our combatants. The FMPR is not a terrorist group, it is a combatant military organization, which fights along with the masses to overthrow the illegal Chilean Government." It ends by noting: "The FPMR abroad acts only in an informational capacity, and never carries out military actions outside Chilean territory."

The second communique is the one made public a few days ago through which the "4 September Commando" claims responsibility for the attack against Pinochet.

In the third communique, "the FPMR board" informs the international public "the 4 September Commando" is a group made up of members of the FPMR's military armed forces. The communique ends by stating: "The attack perpeterated on 7 September, was a call aimed at getting the attention of the Chilean military so that they join their people and ignore the instructions issued to them by Pinochet."

STATE OF EMERGENCY EXTENDED IN 15 ZONES

PY122056 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Further implementing the State of Siege declared on 8 September, the government, through the Interior Ministry, promulgated Decree 1041, which was published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE on 10 September, whereby the State of Emergency [Article 41, paragraph 4 of the 1980 Constitution, restricting movement and information] is extended for 90 days in the regions, provinces, and communities that are divided in the following Zones under the State of Emergency:

1st Region; 2nd Region; 3rd Region; 4th Region; 5th Region, not including the Provinces of Valparaiso, San Antonio, and Easter Island; Metropolitian and San Antonio Provinces; Provinces of Valparaiso and Easter Island; 6th Region; 7th Region; 8th Region, not including the Communities of Talcahuano, Peinco, and Tome; 9th Region; 10th Region, not including the Provinces of Yanquihuei, Chiloe, and Palena; Provinces of Yanquihuei and Chiloe, 11th Region and Province of Palena; and 12th Region.

Decree Imposes on Media

PY131519 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Through Decree 6158, promulgated under the State of Emergency [Article 41, Paragraph 4 of the 1980 Constitution] and published in the OFFICIAL GAZZETTE on 10 September, the Interior Ministry bans all media reports containing information on:

a) Terrorist crimes described in Article 1 of Law 18314;

b) Activities of individuals, organizations, movement, and groups referred to in Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic; and

c) Criminal acts described and punishable under Letter I, Article 6, of Law 8927 on Security of the State.

The Decree also determines these restrictions are not applicable to official information released by the government and that the Ministry or Government General Secretariat and the chiefs of the zones under the State of Emergency are in charge of enforcing the provisions of this decree.

HOY Suspension Lifted

PY131751 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Through an Edict dictated by the Chief of the Zone under the State of Emergency, the government has lifted the suspension imposed on the publication of HOY magazine.

CUADRA EXPLAINS EXPULSION OF FRENCH PRIESTS

PY121924 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0250 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Santiago, 11 Sep (EFE) — Francisco Javier Cuadra, Chilean minister secretary general of government, has explained that the three French priests expelled today had been meddling in Chilean domestic affairs. Cuadra told TV Channel 11: "We will not tolerate foreigners who interfere in Chilean domestic affairs in this way," adding that the priests should not have "meddled in earthly matters." [passage omitted]

Justifying the arrest and expulsion of the priests, Cuadra said they were arrested while "participating in a demonstration" and they "tried to resist arrest and even attacked the people who were arresting them" He added: "They were carrying leaflets and other materials we consider highly inappropriate."

Cuadra said the priests had to leave the country because in view of the forementioned reasons, their residence papers had been cancelled. [passage omitted]

Dinacos' Explanation

PY122225 Santiago Television Nacional de Chile Network in Spanish 1810 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The Government Social Communications Agency would like to inform the public about the case of the French priests Pierre Dubois, Daniel Caruette and Jaime Lancelot who were arrested on 8 September for serious violations of public order.

A. The government was forced to order their expulsion from the country after it failed to get from church officials and from the priests themselves a voluntary offer to leave the national territory out of respect for their religious dignity.

B. The expulsion order was made effective on 11 September. However, before that decision was made, the government carefully and respectfully evaluated the viewpoints made by Santiago Archbishop Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno in a public declaration released on 10 September. This evaluation had to be compared with the undeniable government rights to seek common good, especially under the current extremely serious situation affecting the peace of the nation.

C. It should also be recalled that the priests' actions -- which justified the governments' security measures -- were similar to previous illegal public actions, especially in the case of Father Dubois.

D. The government would like to reiterate to church officials that it has warned the church on several occasions about the political and subversive behavior of church members, Chileans and foreigners, in order to take effective measures in accordance with church regulations and prevent exactly these kinds of situations.

E. In conclusion, the government would like to make it clear that the expulsion order does not mean ignoring values and the mission of the church nor being against the priests because they are foreigners. The government is aware of the dedicated contribution made by foreign missionaries to the spiritual and intellectual development of many generations throughout our history.

French Ministry Regrets Action

PY112134 Paris AFP in Spanish 1327 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 11 Sep (AFP) -- A Quai d'Orsay spokesman has reported that the French Foreign Ministry regrets the expulsion from Chile of three French priests: Fathers Dubois, Lancelot, and Caruette. The spokesman added that the French Foreign Ministry has paid tribute to the priests who have been working for the poor inhabitants of Santiago suburbs with admirable generosity.

The three priests will leave for Paris on Thursday afternoon. The Foreign Ministry has expressed serious concern over the recent events that have prompted a rebirth of violence and tension in Chile.

The Foreign Ministry reaffirmed its desire that current Chilean problems will be solved through dialogue and respect for human rights and democratic freedoms.

The three French priests were expelled after the establishment of the state of siege in Chile, which followed the frustrated atack on General Augusto Pinochet.

Episcopate Rejects Expulsion

PY120108 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2330 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The Episcopate's Standing Committee has issued a communique rejecting the expulsion of three French priests. The communique states the decision, which was in reaction to the recent attack on President Augusto Pinochet, is not only painful but offensive to the church.

The communique expressed the Chilean bishops' affection and gratitude for the expelled priests.

Paris Archbishop With Fresno

PY121950 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Paris' archbishop, Cardinal Jean Marie (Lucire), has conveyed his solidarity to Santiago's archbishop, Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno, in the face of the Chilean Government decision to expel three French priests who were conducting their pastoral mission in La Victoria District in Santiago.

COLORADO DISSIDENT SEEKS REFUGE IN ARGENTINA

PY131626 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 13 Sep p 8

[Excerpts] Juan Carlos Galaverna yesterday chose to exile himself voluntarily and went to the Argentine border city of Clorinda after having taken refuge in the Argentine Embassy in Asuncion to prevent being arrested.

Galaverna, vice president of the Colorado chapter and president of the municipal council of the town of Ypacarai, decided to leave his town, 35 km from Asuncion, when his home and those of other Ypacarai Colorado leaders were placed under police custody. [passage omitted]

Galaverna arrived at the Argentine Embassy on 11 September, the Colorado Party anniversary, when a parade was held. On 12 September at 1600, Galaverna left the Argentine ambassador's residence with a high-ranking embassy official and headed for the city of Clorinda [passage omitted]

In Clorinda, Galaverna said he did not believe Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro, who said he would not be arrested. Galaverna also said he would return to Paraguay in a few days.

Galaverna and other leaders of his Colorado chapter have lately been criticizing President Stroessner's government. It is very possible that his critical attitude is the cause for the military control on his house and the summons he received.

Minister Discusses Refugee

PY122130 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 Sep 86 p 10

[Text] Interior Minister Sabino Augusto Montanaro this morning said that Ypacarai city council president Juan Carlos Galaverna was neither wanted nor about to be arrested. "He has sought asylum at the embassy, but police were not persecuting him. He was asked to report to the police and, as he was not found at home, his wife was asked to come. Neither of them reported to the police. Instead, they sought asylum at the embassy. His presence was requested so he could be informed of the resolution to impose order in Ypacarai. That is all. Now, if he sought political asylum, that is his problem. We maintain he cannot be arrested because of his immunity as a city council member," the minister said.

Asked about the future of Galaverna, the minister replied his situation remains unchanged: "He continues to be a city council member despite having sought asylum at an embassy. The day his term expires he will no longer be a councilman."

For his part, Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar this morning said he met with Argentine Ambassador Raul Quijano and that "there is no news" on the Galaverna case.

Montanaro also referred to Carlos Romero Arza's resignation as council of state member: "That is his own business. If he wanted to resign because he believes that the reasons for his resignation are valid, then he knows what he is doing. However, we believe that the reasons outlined in his resignation are totally groundless. The matter will be dealt with by the executive branch, which designates and dismisses the ministers and the council of state members. The matter will be addressed at that level," the minister stressed. Montanaro and Saldivar this morning met with President Alfredo Stroessner.

POLICE CONTROL ACCESS TO YPACARAI LEADER'S HOME

PY122022 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 12 Sep 86 p 12

[Text] Yesterday, the city of Ypacarai awoke to find itself virtually besieged by large numbers of policemen deployed in strategic places throughout the city and its accesses. The house of Ypacarai Colorado Party Precinct President Luis Becker, a national deputy, was the target of strict control by the police who did not permit anyone to enter or leave the house.

At about 1400 the police cleared the city and only then was the press able to enter Deputy Becker's house. Asked about the event, Becker stated that it was "unusual."

In addition, Becker said: "The siege of the city has created concern among Colorado and opposition deputies and senators who have called to find out what was happening. I especially want to emphasize the concern shown by the U.S. Embassy, through its political secretary, Mr John Martin, and that of Asuncion's archbishop, Msgr Ismael Rolon."

Becker added: "We have provided all the information concerning these events, which are arbitrary from all viewpoints, to Mr Martin and Msgr Rolon."

Later, Becker stated: "The new government delegate, through the police chief, has also banned us from publicizing the upcoming celebrations for the Ypacarai anniversary. We will hold these commemorative ceremonies despite the police cordons and we have already sent invitations to the diplomatic missions accredited to our country asking them to come and join us as a sign of coexistence and fraternity."

In conclusions, Becker said: "It would not surprise me if they make efforts to ban the festivities. However, there is no legal reason for such a ban. It would be an arbitrary and unconstitutional action."

WAGNER EXPLAINS POSITION REGARDING ISRAEL

PY132152 Paris AFP in Spanish 0209 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Allan Wagner today stated that Peru had reservations about a proposal approved at the nonaligned summit which seeks to exclude Israel from any UN economic committee.

Wagner said the economic commission of the nonaligned summit chaired by Peru's Oswaldo de Rivera approved an amendment to this effect. He noted, however, that Peru expressed its reservations concerning the resolution: This is a mechanism used by those countries which, being a minority, disagree with certain proposals. Any country having reservations thus conveys its disagreement regarding the respective concept or paragraph.

Peru, Wagner said, believes that no country should be excluded and this is what we have stated at the UN Economic Council.

Wagner also clarified an alleged confrontation with the Argentine delegate over this issue. He noted that the Argentine delegate was not present when the amendment, proposed by the PLO delegation, was approved. When the Argentine delegate rejoined the session, Wanger said, he requested that the debate on the proposal be reopened. The request was naturally turned down by the chairman of the economic commission.

Wagner added: Our relations with Argentina are and continue to be excellent. Proof of this is that Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo went with us from Zimbabwe to Cairo.

VICE PRESIDENT UNDERGOES SUCCESSFUL SURGERY

PY132207 Paris AFP in Spanish 1915 13 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Lima, 13 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian Vice President Luis Alberto Sanchez today underwent surgery from an urological ailment at the Police Hospital. The results of the surgery were satisfactory, a spokesman of the hospital said.

Dr Oscar Gavilano, head of the team of doctors who operated on Sanchez, said the patient entered the operating room at 1025 local time and, after a successful operation, which lasted for an hour, was taken to an intensive care room where he is now recovering.

Sanchez, who is 86 years old, is a senator and a well-known author. [passage omitted]

ANTI-PINOCHET MARCH, RALLY HELD IN MONTEVIDEO

PY121838 Paris AFP in Spanish 0221 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Sep (AFP) -- Thousands of people marched tonight through Montevideo's main thoroughfare, demanding that democracy be restored in Chile, on the 13th anniversary of the coup d'etat that toppled former President Salvador Allende.

Answering a call isseud by a committere of political exiles, a crowd marched 1 km chanting slogans against the regime led by General Augusto Pinochet and displaying Chilean and Uruguayan flags.

The demonstrators, most of whom belonged to Uruguayan opposition parties and various Uruguayan trade union organizations, then concentrated in front of the state university building to participate in a rally.

Sergio Insunza, the former justice minister under Allende paid homage to Allende and demanded that Pinochet cease the political violence.

SOCIALIST GROUP DEMANDS ISOLATION OF CHILE

PY112147 Paris AFP in Spanish 1320 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Sep (AFP) -- The Latin American Socialist Coordinating Board [Coordinacion Socialista Latinoamericana -- CLS], a group of 15 organizations of the region, has called for the political, economic, financial, and commercial isolation of Chile, and for the promotion of actions that will lead toward a democratic transition.

The communique condemns Pinochet's authoritarian regime, and calls upon all international forces to intensify the isolation of that bloody tyranny.

The CSL expresses its concern over the brutal repression unleashed by Pinochet's dictatorship, and has denounced the dangerous that the state of siege represents for the opposition. The state of siege was decreed following the attack on President Pinochet on Sunday, 7 September.

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT CONDEMNS CHILEAN REGIME

FL122144 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2114 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Mexico, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Government today strongly condemned the violence unleashed by General Augusto Pinochet against the Chilean people saying this constitutes generalized repression and is totally reprehensible.

During a press conference, Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor announced Mexico's position on the events of the last few days in the Republic of Chile. The official said the Pinochet regime flows against the Latin American democratic current since it does not respect basic individual rights.

The Mexican foreign secretary also said we hope that the Chilean people will have an opportunity to become part of the Latin American democratic process, that their rights will be respected, and that they will recover their political freedom to exercise these rights.

Sepulveda Amor recalled that Mexico broke diplomatic relations with Chile after the ill-fated coup that overthrew the constitutional government of Salvador Allende. This measure is adopted after proving that the Pinochet regime has the general repudiation of his people and the world community, said the foreign secretary.

After 13 years, he said, history has given the Mexican government reason [to break relations] and the current situation is simply a reflection of what motivated our country to break diplomatic ties in 1973.

COMMITTEE'S COUNTERPROPOSAL ON DEBT REJECTED

FL122344 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2245 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] New York, 12 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico today rejected a counterproposal presented yesterday by the 13-member international bank committee negotiating its foreign debt and reported that a new round of talks will begin on Monday [15 September].

In a brief declaration, a Mexican finance secretariat official said the banks' counterproposal does not meet Mexico's requirements and needs and because of this, another proposal will be presented on Monday. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT SUFFERS FROM 'SERIOUS HEPATIC ILLNESS'

PA121700 Panama City EL SIGLO in Spanish 12 Sep 86 pp 1, 30

[Text] Dr Roderick Esquivel, the country's only vice president, could become our next president at any time because President Eric Arturo Delvalle is suffering from a serious hepatic illness.

Reports we have received from the United States have stated that President Eric Arturo Delvalle underwent treatment in that country for "very serious hepatic illness" and not for heart problems, as was rumored in presidential palace circles.

The informants said that the doctors, who are in charge of President Delvalle's medical treatment, advised him not to continue carrying out his current duties because it would soon adversely affect his health. "This, they said, means he is in serious danger of dying."

As it is widely known throughout the country, President Delvalle also has had five "bypasses," which were performed on him a few years ago because of artery problems in the heart. This surgical technique adds years to the life of a person who would otherwise die, as long as he changes his habits and leads a peaceful and methodical life.

A president's position in our country during these times is hectic and difficult. This is something the president must think about, according to the news we have received.

ALIPO JOINS MOLIRENA AS PARTY AFFILIATE

PA091510 Panama City EXTRA in Spanish 9 Sep 86 pp 1, 29

[Excerpt] The incorporation of the Popular Liberal Alliance, ALIPO, into the Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement, MOLIRENA, has been definitely agreed on by the leaders of the two political organizations in meetings that have been held in Panama City.

MOLIRENA, represented by its president, Alfredo Ramirez; and ALIPO, represented by its main leader, Dario Pitty Serrano, have agreed to incorporate ALIPO as an affiliate of the party, in accordance with the party's statutes. [passage omitted]

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, REBEL TALKS IN PANAMA

Castillo on Conditions for Peace

PA131947 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Report on interview with Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount by unidentified reporter on 13 September; place not given -- recorded]

[Text] Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, who heads a delegation in Panama in the second day of talks with representatives of the Salvadoran guerrillas, has stated that once the rebels accept the democratic process and abandon violence as a means to gain power, the road to peace will be open.

[Begin recording] [Castillo] A meeting of this nature undoubtedly is very important for the Salvadoran people because the people want to believe in dialogue as a tool, as a method for reaching an understanding and achieving peace. The people are tired of war. We have to spare the people suffering. This is why we are here, to find a way.

[Reporter] Much has been said about the Salvadoran guerillas in recent years, and now the door for talks is being opened again. Do you believe after these significant steps there will again be peace in El Salvador?

[Castillo] Look, peace is a process. Peace is a process. It is not something that is given like a gift from god. It would be nice if it were that way. It would be especially nice in a society with confrontations, like that of El Salvador, where there are very contrary positions, such as the ones being experienced at this moment, where there are wounds, deep wounds. This will be a difficult and complicated process. If there is a will...our side has that will, our government has the political will to do everything possible to promote the abandonment of violence and the incorporation of the rebels into the democratic process, so that from that framework they may seek to win over the hearts and minds of the people. If this is achieved we would have taken a huge step in this process. Later there will come cultural restructurings. We will do the legal, economic political, and social work that the country needs. If they are prepared to walk on that path, I believe that peace will become a fact in El Salvador.

[Reporter] Mr President, the guerrillas, the leftist guerrillas, to be specific, have never represented a guarantee for the people. In spite of this, do you believe that pacification in El Salvador is possible, taking into consideration that it is a historic fact that the leftist guerrillas don't represent a guarantee for any people?

[Castillo] They definitely don't represent a guarantee. I agree with you. There are specific examples and these examples are near, at our doorstep. Regimes based on Marxist-Leninist concepts are essentially totalitarian. Those regimes step on liberties, control society, control men, and end up annihilating the people. We are in agreement in this regard, but there is a true situation in El Salvador. There is an armed rebel group that is provoking much destruction, much death, and much pain. We have to put an end to that, but not the end they want, no subjection to blackmail.

We do not accept their incorporation and participation in the government now just because they have arms and are capable of carrying out terrorist attacks. There can be no game with power. We are not negotiating power. We are in power as a result of the free decision of the Salvadoran people. We are a truly authentic and legitimate government. What we want is to find a way to produce the participation of all factions, including the rebels once they abandon their arms; because one cannot imagine an armed political party that, on one hand, is in favor of playing at elections and on the other keeps open the possibility of waging terrorism. This is unheard of. It is not possible. The situation is definitely deteriorating for them. It is evident that it is impossible for them to win the war right now. International support for them is decreasing. The Socialist International and the socialist governments of Europe and America that used to support them, now do not. It is becoming increasingly difficult for those governments to explain their tolerance with these groups. At a moment when all international democratic support for them is crumbling, when the Salvadoran people reject them, when it has become evident that the government is legitimate, when the government has gained enormous credibility and respect at the international level, what we are offering is completely logical. What else do these people want? They want us to offer them participation? They would never give us any participation. Take a look at Nicaragua and see if participation has been offered. The opposite is true. There, the space of the Catholic Church, the political parties, and labor union leaders is being made smaller. This is happening there to anyone who dissents.

We are doing the opposite. We are offering the rebels the opportunity to participate and work in the country as long as they respect the democratic rules like all the other parties. This, of course, implies a declaration of abandonment of the armed struggle as a means for gaining power. This implies, without a doubt, the surrender of weapons and the beginning of a struggle based on ideas and arguments. [end recording]

Later the Salvadoran Government delegation boarded an automobile that was to take the group to a site in Panama City to continue with the peace negotiations.

Viera, Lopez Nuila Comment

PA141530 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0258 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Interview with Salvadoran spokesman Roberto Edmundo Viera and Deputy Public Security Minister Colonel Reynaldo Lopez Nuila by unidentified reporters on 13 September in Panama City — live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Reporter] Viera, regarding the situation that has developed in Panama. We understand that prior to this second preparatory meeting the Salvadoran delegation held a news conference and the rebels are holding their news conference following this second meeting. Likewise, I would like to ask you about the position adopted on the issue of the demilitarizaton of the Sesori area. We believe that a few days ago President Duarte said that he would not talk to the rebels unless they put their weapons down; in other words, he would not negotiate without the weapons on the table. In view of this situation and in view of the fact that the area has not been demilitarized, what will happen now? Also, according to the rebels, if no agreements are reached tomorrow the dialogue would be postponed. What will happen?

[Viera] Their idea of demilitarization is nothing more than a tactical move. They wish to use the dialogue, which is a rational method used by society to seek a solution to its problems, within the tactic of a military struggle to weaken one and strengthen another.

This is something we do not agree on. A dialogue is not a tactical instrument in the military struggle. We have said this on several occasions. [passage omitted] What they are trying to do is use their people as a tactical instrument. They are risking their people's lives so that they can gain a certain margin and use the dialogue as a tactical instrument in the military war and not in the search of a political solution. That is the truth, and it was a matter they brought up during the meeting today. It is an excuse they are using to take the talks to another level. What do we see in the background? That they do not really want to discuss the matters of procedure and mechanisms for the Sesori meeting. As far as I am concerned, what they wish to say is that they agree that the meeting should be held in Sesori but that for this or that reason the meeting should be postponed.

We have told them that we agree that the meeting should be held in Sesori on 19 September and that we will be there because we want to go to Sesori to talk peace. That is what we want to talk about. The type of excuse that they brought up today does not seem logical as far as we are concerned.

[Reporter] Mr Viera, regarding my question on President Duarte's statement. How do you interpret the fact that Sesori will not be demilitarized, that there will be an armed presence in the area? Also, how do you interpret the president's comment that there will be no talks with the rebels if they do not lay down their weapons, and the fact that if an agreement is not reached tomorrow, during this second preparatory meeting, the date for the dialogue could be postponed?

[Viera] Regarding the matter of demilitarization of Sesori, we have said this several times, that we cannot use the dialogue as a military instrument to weaken one side and strengthen the other. We are willing to discuss security, a guarantee for safety so that the representatives of the fronts can come to Sesori and later return to wherever they came from. [passage omitted] We have told them that the government will guarantee their safety. The government has promised to do this. President Duarte will personally guarantee their safety with this presence there. They are using this excuse to find a political and military justification before the public and blame someone else for the fact that the dialogue will not be held. We have already mentioned every case in which the dialogue was discussed and in which they have had a negative attitude toward the dialogue. Therefore, this excuse they are using is nothing more than a political sales pitch for the public and certain organizations. All they are trying to say is that there will be no dialogue and blame the government. That is what is really happening.

[Reporter] Thank you, Mr Viera. Is Colonel Lopez Nuila there?

[Lopez] Reynaldo Lopez Nuila.

[Reporter] Thank you. Good evening Col Lopez Nuila. Colonel, you participated at the preparatory meeting. The guerrillas have said that the Army has the government tied up. They have said that the government has been placed in a straitjacket and that it does not have a voice regarding the demilitarization of Sesori or the truce. They have also said that the government is to blame for the fact that no agreement has been reached during the meeting in Panama City. They have also said that the dialogue could be postponed if no agreement is reached. What is the government's position?

[Lopez] I wish to thank the YSKL listeners for this chance to address you and report on the meetings we held yesterday and today with the FMLN-FDR terrorist fronts.

Specifically, we discussed every issue. However, I feel that I will begin by answering your first question.

Regarding the delegations, I will say that the government delegation is formed by Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, and yours truly. The FMLN-FDR is represented by Salvador Samayoa, Jorge Villacorta, and Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez. As you can see, the FMLN is represented by two people and the FDR, the symbolic representative of the political sector, is not of great importance. He is only a coordinator, there for support. However, the decisionmaking is definitely in the hands of the FMLN. The main speaker for the FMLN-FDR is Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez. Her views are always sought before a decision is made. It is quite evident that the attitude of force, violence, and inflexibility is being imposed by Ana Guadalupe Martinez. This attitude was discussed during today's meeting and led to the difficulties we encountered later in the day and which prevented us from advancing in the talks.

At this meeting we are discussing the mechanism necessary to fulfill the wishes of the Salvadoran people who want the third round of dialogue to be held on 19 September in Sesori. Unfortunately, we had advanced quite a bit. [sentence as heard] I wish to remind the Salvadoran people that the government has been very flexible in its attempt to organize this meeting, and the government is willing and hopes to seriously discuss the matters that the people are interested in. The people want peace, an end to violence, an end to destruction. The government has done everything possible to achieve this and reach an agreement. We wish to establish the mechanisms that will allow us to hold Friday's meeting in Sesori. But what has happened?

The government agreed to the place and the day, and even reached an agreement regarding the issues to be discussed at the meeting to be held on Friday, 19 September. Unfortunately, the rebels have tried to impose certain conditions that, from all points of view, are unacceptable. They have asked that the Armed Forces and government withdraw troops from the areas we have traditionally held. These troops are in the areas to protect them, to offer them guarantees, and to ensure the tranquillity of the Salvadoran people. We do this in the northern area of San Miguel Department. As you know, we have a permanent base in Ciudad Barrios. We have troops there that constantly patrol the northern area of San Miguel Department. We will not leave the people of the area unprotected. We will not leave those areas which are important in the peace process we are carrying out. You will remember that the terrorist forces operated in that area. They created uncertainty, anguish, and fear in those areas. Since we have been there the people have calmed down. The people have returned to their homes to work. This has allowed some reactivation of the area. There is more production there. The people are returning and it is necessary to establish and develop the area that has been subject to violence. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Thank you, colonel. Does this mean that Sesori will not be demilitarized and that Army presence will continue in the area?

[Lopez] That was the decision adopted a long time ago. It was a decision adopted by our president, our government, and I am certain that it is also the decision of the Salvadoran people.

[Reporter] Colonel, regarding this situation, the FMLN said that if no agreement was reached tomorrow the date of the dialogue would be postponed. Will this happen if there is no agreement regarding the demilitarization of Sesori?

[Lopez] We must be very clear about this. The main issues have been discussed and approved. I do not think this has anything to do with the mechanisms of the meeting. The only importance this issue has is the importance they wish to give it. They can use it as a support mechanism in their strategy of military war, in their war of destruction. They are trying to create a sense of power they have never had and still do not have. As far as this issue is concerned, there is nothing to say or discuss. They can adopt any decision they wish but the government and the president have already stated their position. The president clearly said that he will be in Sesori on 19 September: I will be there to take specific steps toward peace. That is my purpose and my goal. It is what the Salvadoran people have asked me. [passage omitted]

[Reporter] Colonel, speaking of tomorrow, do you think the two parties could give in a bit and soften today's hardened positions?

[Lopez] We have definitely been very clear regarding our position. Before we left the meeting site we spoke with Msgr Rivera y Damas and Msgr Rosa Chavez and clearly, firmly, and emphatically told them that we are willing to go ahead with the meeting. We are willing to put forth our best efforts to get everyone to participate in Friday's meeting in Sesori. However, we wish to establish that we will return to this dialogue after the FMLN-FDR gives up the request for us to leave the whole north of San Miguel Department unprotected and decide to sincerely and seriously sit down and discuss the mechanisms we came here to discuss. We are hee to discuss the presence of observers, mobilization, transportation, and security for the meeting. [passage omitted]

Viera: 'No Agreement' at Talks

PA140228 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0219 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Panama City, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE) — The meeting between representatives of the Salvadoran Government and guerrillas to prepare the details of the new round of peace talks ended here tonight without the parties reaching an agreement. This was told to ACAN-EFE by Roberto Edmundo Viera, Salvadoran Government spokesman, who called a press conference tonight to explain the efforts carried out by the representatives of President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

"No agreement has been reached. It is not known if the meeting will be left pending until tomorrow," Viera told ACAN-EFE. Guerrilla spokesmen have also called a press conference for the coming hours. [passage omitted]

FDR-FMLN Communique

PA132014 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1924 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Report by Raul Beltran]

[Text] We have made contact again with the delegates from the FDR-FMLN and the Salvadoran Government delegates. The delegations are headed by Salvador Samayoa and Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, respectively. There have been contradictory reports this morning in the sense that the meeting proposed for 19 September may be suspended or postponed, according to what may emerge from the talks being held today, for the second consecutive day in Panama City.

Here we have one of the spokesmen from the Salvadoran rebels in Panama City who will present the following information.

[Unidentified FDR-FMLN spokesman] We hereby report to all our people our press Communique No 1 frm the FDR-FMLN press and propaganda commission. We believe that after the first four hours of meetings between our delegation and the government's representatives to the second preparatory meeting being held in Panama, the following has been concluded:

1. The meeting is complex and may turn difficult particularly due to the inflexible and strict attitude of the government representatives, who have refused to discuss points on which it is absolutely necessary to reach an agreement in order to continue with the preparations for the third round of talks. We expect this situation will be resolved by the government.

2. Yesterday we began the meetings with discussion of the agenda. We have proposed specific points in this respect to the government delegates. They will have to give their opinion on these points today. The remaining points are still pending; including security, observers, etc.

3. Our position continues to be constructive, positive, and open, and we intend to wait to see if beyond the open declarations by the government representatives they are able to come up with something constructive that may allow a basis for agreement.

4. We are making all efforts in Panama to accomplish some progress in order to carry out the third round of talks as a contribution to the peace and the continuation of the dialogue that our people long for.

Panama, 15 September 1986

[Beltran] What reports does the commission have, or what is the specific proposal that will be made to the government commission? We learned this morning here in San Salvador, through Commander Joaquin Villalobos, in declarations made through Radio Venceremos, of new proposal on the truce that would encompass a halt to the offensive FMLN operations for a 3-day period, including 2 days before the third round of talks expected to be held in Sesori on 19 September. Can you provide any information regarding what Salvador Samayoa said in Panama City today, that there are any possibilities about the postponement of the dialogue on 19 September?

[FMLN-FDR spokesman] We are waiting on this, but the second round of talks has not concluded yet. Therefore, we request YSKL and our people to wait for the information we will provide, that will respond to the questions existing at this moment.

Rey Prendes on Stance

PA150433 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0113 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Statement by Salvadoran Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes in Panama City on 14 September -- recorded]

[Text] First of all, I would like to point out that we were surprised to learn that at 1500 hours, the FMLN-FDR issued a communique to the entire world saying that the conversations had failed because of us.

Today's meeting began at 1330 and ended at approximately 1730. In other words, they were announcing a failure even before we began to talk, which shows they had some other intention.

We read our stand at the end of the meeting to the the terrorist fronts and the mediators, and it is as follows:

In the first place, we regret the attitude of the FMLN-FDR for having blocked themselves and refusing to accept the government's offer of providing them with all the security and mobilization guarantees, both to their participants at the dialogue in Sesori as well as the people who would attend the meeting. This security and mobilization would be the same as the one the Salvadoran Government and Armed Forces had made available in previous dialogue meetings and at other events. In addition, we offered to repeat the guarantees of mobility and security granted before. The government offered them the possibility of establishing an embassy or several embassies in the city of Sesori or in the surrounding area in order to enforce the right of extraterritoriality and so they could have diplomatic protection in some home in that city or some nearby city. We also offered to discuss with them all the aspects concerning th arrival of the delegations and the security of the area, which was extremely important for us. We also offered that the details be left, as usual, to the mediator, Msgr Rivera y Damas. The delegates of the terrorist fronts did not even want to discuss our proposal.

They presented, and this would be the second point, a proposal whereby they no longer called for demilitarization, but for prevention. Actually this means the same thing. They were asking for the withdrawal of the Armed Forces from nine towns in northern San Miguel, about 300 square km in which they wanted the Armed Forces to pull out so they could establish themselves in those towns. We discussed this proposal at great length, and we explained the reasons why we could not accept it. There were political reasons and military reasons. For political reasons, we note they have never been able to hold any town for a long time. They go to the places where there are no security forces, where there are no Armed Forces, they seize the town, and as soon as the troops come, they leave. Availing themselves of the Sesori meeting, where there would be or will be -- if the meeting is still held, we will have hopes -- hundreds of international reporters, they were planning to show them that they controlled a vast area in northern El Salvador.

For military reasons, the Armed Forces have placed permanent detachments in several areas, and that has allowed many of the civilians who had left their homes due to the violence to return to their homes, to their lands, and work the land. If the Armed Forces left, these people would again be left unprotected, and they could again enter and carry out all of their terrorist actions. Naturally, they are trying to prevent the actions and operations of the Armed Forces, which have been operating in those areas.

FMLN's Martinez Views Impasse

PA142010 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1809 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Telephone interview with FMLN Commander Ana Guadalupe Martinez in Panama City by reporter Belarmino Garcia in San Salvador, El Salvador -- live]

[Text] [Garcia] Hello, Ana Guadalupe.

[Martinez] Hello, thanks to YSKL for giving me the opportunity to inform the Salvadoran people about the development of the talks here in Panama. I would like to say that since yesterday, when the meeting ended, the government delegation left the meeting and said that they could not accept the demilitarization of Sesori in northern San Miguel Department in order to hold the talks there.

We agreed to meet again today at 1000. The government delegation has not showed up yet. We are here waiting and we will continue to wait because we believe that such an intransigent attitude cannot lead to a satisfactory agreement between both sides. Yesterday they said that they would not even consider the possibility of a demilitarization because it was an already established situation. They said that the Salvadoran Army would not withdraw its forces from Sesori or suspend the operations in northern San Miguel Department. This is the latest situation here in Panama. We want to keep our people informed so they learn about our efforts to reach an acceptable agreement. We will be here waiting until we receive any type of reply from them, such as whether we will continue with the talks or whether the fact that they left the meeting yesterday means that the talks have broken down. We believe you should learn about this situation. Today we will remain here and inform the people through YSKL.

[Garcia] Ana Guadalupe, does this mean that the possibility of a third dialogue has broken down?

[Martinez] Well, we hope this is not the case. We believe this is an impasse that has been created. We hope President Duarte reconsiders this situation. This type of position cannot be maintained if there is a commitment for a third dialogue.
Meanwhile, we will be here waiting for any reconsideration. We will be here, waiting to see if there has been any change of position. As I have already said, yesterday they said that they would not even consider discussing this point. It is now in the hands of President Duarte. We hope he reconsiders, since the government delegation here in Panama has said that they would not even discuss this point.

[Garcia] In that case, Ana Guadalupe, the possibilities for a third dialogue are still present but the government delegation is intransigent. What decision will you make in case there are no further meetings held? I understand that Panama is 1 hour ahead of us. It is 1315 there.

[Martinez] As I already said, we will be here waiting. We will be here all day. We believe we will receive a reply from them. We cannot stay here without knowing if they will come or not. We will be here throughout the day. The archbishop is also here and we will continue to wait, because we believe we should make this effort. We hope the overnment delegation adopts the same attitude. But I repeat, this is in the hands of President Duarte.

[Garcia] We hope that God willing, the government delegation will reach an agreement with you because we know that you are committed to peace. Do you have anthing else to tell us?

[Martinez] I only wanted to tell the Salvadoran people that even though we are exerting ourselves to reach an agreement, you must not forget that this a struggle of all the Salvadoran people. This is everyone's duty. Our people must also try to make the government change its attitude. They should ask the government to reconsider. This type of attitude does not lead to peace and justice. Therefore, we believe it is important that you are all informed so that some sectors may carry out actions to pressure the government to change its attitude.

[Garcia] Thank You, Ana Guadalupe Martinez.

14 Sep Meeting Begins

PA141930 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1905 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Panama City, 14 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Representatives of the Salvadoran Government and the rebels renewed their talks early this afternoon. The talks began in Panama City 3 days ago and are aimed at ensuring the future of the peace talks. Sources close to the government delegation reported that the three government representatives left shortly after 1300 (1800 GMT) for the place where the meeting would be held. The meeting place remains secret.

The representatives of the two groups must reach an agreement on security measures for the high-level meeting the two parties will hold in Sesori on 19 September. Today's meeting was delayed -- it was scheduled for 1000 (1500 GMT) -- but no official explanation for the delay was given.

During the talks held Friday and Saturday, the two parties agreed on the agenda for the Sesori meeting. However, the negotiations reached a standstill when they began to discuss security measures.

The rebels have asked the Army to demilitarize Sesori but the government refuses to do so. The government has said that it has every right and the constitutional duty to guard the safety of the national territory.

Sesori Meeting Uncertain

PA142252 Paris AFP in Spanish 2229 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Panama City, 14 Sep (AFP) -- The Salvadoran Government and guerrillas were unable to reach an agreement regarding security mechanisms for the third round of peace talks. Therefore, the meeting scheduled for Friday in the town of Sesori apparently was left uncertain.

The FMLN-FDR representatives charged that the "intransigence" of the Jose Napoleon Duarte government hampered any kind of understanding. However, they did not say whether or not the guerrillas will go to Sesori on Friday.

The FMLN-FDR said that its delegates arrived this Sunday at the time agreed upon (1500 GMT) in order to continue with the negotiations regarding the truce and Sesori's demilitarization. However, to their surprise, the government delegates arrived 3 and 1/2 hours later.

The opposition fronts did not give any information regarding the last meeting, which only lasted a couple of hours. However, they did charge that the government's "inflexible stances" frustrated any possibility of agreement.

The government delegates announced a press conference in the next few hours to announce their conclusions.

Government Leaders Comment

PA150307 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0107 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Telephone conversation between Salvadoran Culture and Communications Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Salvadoran Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, and Salvadoran Deputy Public Security Minister Colonel Carlos Reynaldo Lopez Nuila in Panama City with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte in El Salvador -- live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Rey Prendes] ...To attend the meeting in Sesori on 19 September. Therefore, up to 19 September, all agreements reached are in effect so that all provisions are fulfilled and all of our offers on security and mobility are in effect, and we hope they will contact us through the mediator to announce their acceptance. However, unti the 19th, when the president of the Republic and the presidents of the other branches of the government, as well as the defense minister, will attend this meeting, all discussions up to that moment will have no effect. [Words indistinct] when they accept the government's offer to give security and mobility. That is the fourth point whereby the government hopes to continue seeking the paths of peace. Unfortunately, as we were already forecasting, they said they would try to delay these [words indistinct] and refuse to accept the proposals made for security and mobility. We feel they have deliberately frustrated the meeting, but the government leaves open the possibilities so that in the future we will continue striving for peace. That is, more or less, what I have described. I do not know what you think about this.

[Duarte] I agree with your proposals. I want to tell the Salvadoran people these were the words by Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, who is right now reporting from Panama and transmitting the thoughts and feelings of the Salvadoran Government. In our search for peace, I confirm I am leaving open all possibilities for negotiations up to the 19th, when I am going to go at 0900 to the city of Sesori, along with the other members of the retinue that will accompany me. Concerning security, I have made a proposal that has been presented to the members of the delegation representing the FMLN-FDR, and that is that I would leave the entire city with external protection, and that inside, only the security personnel of the presidency of the Republic would be there to guard order, and that throughout the rest of the country, the Armed Forces would remain on the exact spot they were on the night of the 18th and throughout the 19th, so there would not be any offensive action or movement. I did this in an effort to make a tremendous effort on the part of the government, the Armed Forces, and the Salvadoran people in the search for peace.

Unfortunately, the FMLN-FDR have flatly refused. They want to show that they have control over the entire northern part of the country -- which is not true -- and are demanding that the Army pull out of the entire northern part of the country so they can mobilize and make their propaganda throughout the rest of the country. That is something neither the Salvadoran people nor the government can accept. We cannot accept leaving unprotected the population of Nuevo Eden De Juan, San Gerardo, Ciudad Barrios, Torola, San Fernando, Jocoaitique, Perquin, in other words, all those cities that are being protected by the Army, which is making their hometowns. This is the government's stand that Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes has just announced, and that I fully confirm.

[Rey Prendes] Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount will now speak to you.

[Duarte] Castillo Claramount, the vice president of the Republic, will now report to me and the Salvadoran people at the same time.

[Castillo Claramount] Thank you, Mr President. Just as Rey Prendes said, this meeting has ended in a manner regrettable for the hopes of the Salvadoran Government and people. However, of course, this was something we expected, but we came to reaffirm our efforts seeking peace as an obligation of this government that was elected by the people to seek peace. I would like to add something to what Rey Prendes said. Naturally, this is the official stand that we are going to announce shortly, when we hold a news conference in the hotel. The three delegates who have been attending the meeting all attend this news conference, in addition to the adviser, Roberto Viera, who also came here.

I want to mention something that was said by Salvador Samayoa. He said that new actions would have to be carried out in order to convince people -- through these actions -- about certain realities in the country. At the conclusion, I told him I thought this was a threat, and I hoped I was wrong, and that I hoped -- at any rate -- that his words would not entail more sorrow and mourning for the Salvadoran people. Salvador Samayoa did not answer; he remained absolutely silent. Msgr Rivera Y Damas, Msgr Rosa Chavez, and other members of the delegations -- both the government and the FMLN-FDR -- were present when this happened.

[Duarte] Does this mean that Salvador Samayoa threatened the Salvadoran people with more violence, more destruction, more terrorism?

[Castillo Claramount] That is right, Mr President. Definitely, that was the feeling shared by all who were there. I must admit that the looks on the faces of all present -- including Msgr Rivera Y Damas and Msgr Rosa Chavez -- showed that some idea. His words were very clear and cold. I even tried to give him an opportunity to rectify his statement, and I told him we wanted to understand that this did not entail a threat for the Salvadoran people, but I repeat, Mr President, he remained silent. This worries me very much, it should worry all of us very much, and, therefore, I wanted to tell you about this.

[Duarte] Thank you very much. I appreciate the statements by Vice President Castillo Claramount, who has been sent as a personal delegate of the president to this important meeting. The Salvadoran people have listened to the direct report I have received. I hope the Salvadoran people have understood the depth of this report that shows, in the first place, that the government, the Armed Forces, and the Salvadoran people have been striving and will continue to strive for peace while the rebel groups, namely the FMLN-FDR, insist on violence and war and, when we want to talk about peace and are seeking peace, they talk of threats, violence, and terrorism. This further tells us that we should be united so we can face these difficult moments we have endured, and which we will continue to endure. Let us hope that, God willing, we will be able to control them and overcome them so we can reach the peace we want so badly. I want to tell the Salvadoran people that I will not give up my search for peace, and for that, we will seek other methods or paths in order to achieve peace for all Salvadorans.

[Castillo Claramount] Mr President, colonel and Dr Reynaldo Lopez Nuila is here with me, and he want to greet you and tell you how he feels about this situation.

[Duarte] Salvadoran people, Commander Lopez Nuila has given me the report. In addition to being deputy public security minister, he is my personal representative in these meetings in the search for peace. Go ahead, colonel.

[Lopez] Greetings, Mr President.

[Duarte] Hello? I am listening.

[Lopez] Thank you, Mr President. Here we are meeting again to report to you and the Salvadoran people about how the meetings with the representatives of the terrorist fronts have been developing. I would like to add to the remarks by the vice president of the Republic and the culture and communications minister. Considering the situation the FDR-FMLN representatives has created, although our concern is growing, our hopes are fading. Our commitment and the government's commitment is reaffirmed, and I am sure that you and the Salvadoran people want to tirelessly continue seeking the paths towards peace. We believe that situations such as these cannot harm or stop us in that spontaneous demonstration and firm commitment which you and the people have shown to continue seeking the opportunity to offer our people a climate of tranquility and peace.

Perhaps as a new element to add to what the other representatives have said before, I only want to tell you that from the outset, there was, in fact, the intention to make this goal fail and to find obstacles for not holding the talks on Friday, 19 September. I think that from the moment Sesori was mentioned, the purpose was to seek ways to impede holding the meeting. In addition, I think the excuses given are not enough. They are worthless and have no real importance. In this regard, we noticed that during the previous meetings everything went perfectly well because there was a commitment to meet. However, I certainly feel that on this occasion, that commitment was never there. For that reason, I think that...

[Duarte, interrupting] [Words indistinct]

[Lopez] ...The Salvadoran people may clearly know these things, and feel that your commitment, steadfast purpose, and decision, as well as the government's are strong. As I said before, this should not constitute any stumbling block or obstacle powerful enough to stall that commitment and purpose. The Salvadoran people must be assured that we are going to do everything within our reach, either this way or any other way, so that the peace objectives become a reality as soon as possible in our country.

[Duarte] Thank you, colonel. I want you to confirm to me if during this meeting in Panama City, our delegation did its best to arrange holding the meeting, if all possible guarantees were given, if the doors were opened to let them attend the meeting, if guarantees and security were given, and if an honest and sincere effort was made to put forth the fundamental points to be discussed to seek peace.

[Lopez] Mr President, be assured that that was the case. We offered them all guarantees and opportunities and gave them the highest degree of security. In addition, we stressed your phrase that you vouched for the meeting with your own life. This was a very clear demonstration of your determination, as well as the people's and the government's, to foster and seek a way to hold the meeting without any problems. However, as I said, they adopted an intransigent and inflexible stance. Moreover, we even offered to create or foster the creation of conditions so that friendly nations could guarantee and provide immunity to their delegations wherever they might want to spend the night or stay. We gave them broad security before, during, and after the meeting. I believe that we have exhausted all the possibilities within our power to offer the chance of holding the talks.

Also, be assured that despite our clear offers, they have definitively adopted a [words indistinct] stance to hamper the next meeting by any means. I also want to point out to you, Mr President, that we have already reached basic points of understanding.

Let me remind you -- and the Salvadorans must recall this in particular -- at first, we accepted the date for the meeting. We also accepted the site of the meeting. We also discussed at length the topics that were to be put forth and will be the crux of the upcoming 19 September meeting in Sesori. However, despite the broad flexibility, the almost unrestricted flexibility we offered, they always sought the possibility and always thought of finding the right moment to hamper the meeting.

At any rate, we have demonstrated again our commitment, and the Salvadoran people's firm goal of tirelessly seeking any path or any (?means) which may lead us to peace.

[Duarte] Thank you very much, colonel. I thank you for your report. The Salvadoran people will listen to all of it. To end, I am going to repeat [3-second break in reception] leaving the doors open so that before the 19th the rebels may indicate through the mediator, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, any possibility of [words indistinct].

As far as I am concerned, I will be in Sesori on the 19th. I will be there to, to... [changes thought] first of all, I want to talk to them, I want to talk to the people. I will meet with the people. I will ask that a mass be held there so that all of us may pray for peace, and that the Salvadoran people may accompany me, all over the country, going to church, or in their own homes, or in their workplaces. This way, at the particular moment all of us will pray and beseech God Almighty to guide and help us in the search for peace.

Thank you, all of you who have made this tremendous effort all these days striving to seek peace. You have done your job well. The Salvadoran people have listened to you and know that this government is doing its best to find through diverse means the path towards dialogue to seek peace. My God bless all of you, and may he give us strength and courage to forge ahead in the search for peace through any means possible. Thank you.

Rebels Hold Press Conference

PA141307 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0258 GMT 14 Sep 86

[News conference by FMLN-FDR representatives Salvador Samayoa and Ana Guadalupe Martinez with reporter Rene Hurtado in San Salvador and other unidentified reporters in Panama City; broadcast in progress -- live]

[Excerpts] [Samayoa]... in fact, what has become very clear regarding these topics is that the Salvadoran Armed Forces are not giving the government leeway to advance in the political process. Their stances regarding these topics have been totally intransigent, unmovable and rigid. They have been stated that they feel that it makes no sense to discuss these points, or to not even consider and hold consultations on them. In other words, they are not allowing the slimmest margin to seek some point of agreement or concurrence.

I believe that all of us understand -- yesterday, we talked about that -- that is completely absurd to think that we are going to hold a meeting in a city or village that is militarily occupied. It is militarily occupied due to the fact that since Sesori was picked as the site of the meeting, our military units have not operated in that zone. That zone is under constant dispute between the Salvadoran Army and the FMLN forces. However, the next day the Army practically occupied Sesori militarily. This city is not and has never been one of their secured positions.

Based on this development during the afternoon discussions, especially since noon, we suspended the meeting at 2000 because of closed stances that allowed little or no bases of agreement to hold the meeting. This is truly regrettable because the country's and the entire people's expectations regarding the possibility of advancing in this process were very big. We had expected the government to handle this matter with greater responsibility and seriousness. However, it has become clear that the Salvadoran military men, or the Armed Forces, are limiting the bases or margins that may allow a possible understanding.

I conclude by reiterating that, despite the way tonight's meeting ended, which in fact would have justified our getting up or ending the talks, we do not want to break off the meeting. We would never do that.

We have agreed to continue tomorrow. We are going to do our best to advance. We are completely aware that achieving peace is the aspiration of all Salvadorans at this moment. We are also aware that achieving peace in El Salvador would contribute to easing tensions in the Central American region, and, therefore, to international peace. In sum, this is a requirement and aspiration of all the Salvadoran peoples and the international community.

This situation imposes on us the responsibility of exhausting all venues needed despite the intransigence and the totally closed stance adopted now. That is what has happened today. We are going to reply to questions you may have. [passage omitted]

[Samayoa, in progress]...military, where military clashes are taking place all over the country. [words indistinct] commitment to hold the third round of talks. The very fact that these people do not want to [2-second break in reception] -- already gives cause to seriously doubt their true commitment to the dialogue. We have not yet discussed the point regarding the observer's participation. However, they presented their stance and have been publicly announcing it, and it is just as closed. In sum, they have brought unmovable points. These points give no margin for the search for understanding.

[Question indistinct]

[Martinez] We have deemed it necessary for you to listen to the (?views) we have conveyed. We believe that change is very unlikely. However, we think that it is fundamental for them to just listen to the arguments. Why do we think that is necessary? Because this allows us to explain our stance. In other words, each one should listen to the arguments and discuss them, if they so wish. That is what we have proposed this time, that is, that they listen to our arguments. Regarding the demilitarization of Sesori, we gave them an example. When they said that the meeting could be in Gotera, San Miguel, or Berlin, arguing that the situation there was more peaceful, we told them that 2 days ago in Berlin, there was a fierce clash in which the Army's Atonal Battalion sustained 60 casualties. We told them, how can we not be aware of the facts. The east is a strife-torn area. That is why we proposed San Salvador. The conditions there would have been much easier. However, they were bent on the east. The result is that facing the decision of holding the talks there, the Army holds that position. And so this calls for an Army withdrawal. From an objective point of view, these are not permanent positions. They themselves have accepted them. Col Jaime Lopez Nuila is now admitting that the Army cannot be everywhere in the country, but yet that is obligated to provide protection to the entire country. We have then a formal argument but not a political commitment. If the Army is not permanently there, why can it not withdraw? Why can it not say: Let us end the operation, we are leaving and will be back after the meeting is over. But instead, they think that by staying in Sesori they are making a show of force and of their capacity to bend the FMLN's commitment.

They also want to continue their argument that the FMLN is weak and must lay down its weapons. That is impossible for us to accept because it is not the truth. Faced with illogical arguments, we feel our arguments are valid. We believe that [words indistinct] there must be dialogue, even though we may start out with a monologue. In sum, we believe that the meeting, although we feel the prospects are not bright, is useful in the sense that it allows listening to arguments that otherwise would never reach the (?Salvadorans).

[Question indistinct]

[Samayoa] It is important to state that security is not all that is pending. We have begun to discuss the overall aspects of security, and that is where the government has adopted a close stance. Specific security topics as well as other political topics are still pending. We have not really begun discussing the subject of the participation of the various factions of the nation in the process of dialogue. This is evident to us: Peace cannot be found in a country by excluding all of the country's factions from participation in the process. Why should the Armed Forces and the Christian Democratic Party be the only ones to participate in a problem that concerns and affects all Salvadorans? That is absurd and illogical. However, they are maintaining their unyielding stances. I wish to note that we have not yet begun discussing other political issues, such as the participation of the various factions. So, it is not merely the problem of the security that is still pending.

[Question indistinct]

[Samayoa] [Words indistinct] what we have told you now is that some of the stances, as publicly announced, are inflexible. These people put on a straitjacket before coming here. So they have enormous difficulties. We have noticed that in recent days most statements in El Salvador have geen made by the military rather than the politicians. (?They) have limited themselves to making indications and setting guidelines that really are merely straitjackets. They have been creating straitjackets like fortresses around these positions. From a logical standpoint, I think that for both the Salvadoran people and the international community, a dialogue cannot be held amid shots and military actions. What kind of climate can there be at a talk if military actions are being carried out at the same time? How can we attend a meeting when before, during, and after it, a battalion, an Army, is to be present in the city where it is being held? [Words indistinct]. In this regard, we have not advanced to other aspects. Neither can we say that the meeting is over, so we cannot speak of resuming it or [words indistinct]. At tomorrow's meeting, [words indistinct]. [passage omitted]

[Question indistinct]

[Martinez] We cannot say yet that we have reached an agreement for a final agenda. We were saying that during yesterday's discussions, and especially during today's discussions, [words indistinct] midafternoon, we found points of concurrence regarding certain points in the agenda. However, it is premature to announce them because this might justify backpedaling by the government regarding these points of concurrence, with them claiming that this has served us exclusively for propaganda purposes. We think that if tomorrow we do not advance at all, we might then make public the points of concurrence as well as those points which we [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Martinez] Frankly speaking, we asked the government's delegation [words indistinct]. We could not continue in a situation where there is no room for discussion.

They said that that point (?would not be discussed). So we asked: then what? [Words indistinct] (?we proposed to continue) the meeting tomorrow at 1000, with the understanding that they must conduct some consultations in order to continue the meeting. Otherwise we will skip that point and continue with the next, which is that of the participation of the various factions in the search for a political solution, while trying to see if at some point we can gradually reconstruct the situation rather than saying from the start that it is impossible to reach any agreement. So they said that there could be some process of understanding, that the formulas could be modified, but not the contents about demilitarization, since they stress the Constitution. So we left it at that. We do not know if they will consult or not. They said that these were not points for consultation, but we did ask them to consult on them. [passage omitted]

I would not say that, because the delegation operates as a whole. What we argue is the failure to withdraw Army troops from Sesori and the rejection of the truce has a specific military aspect. We conclude that the military has certain bearing in that issue that places Napoleon Duarte within the framework of decisions ordered and imposed by the high command that prevents him from having any political influence. A few moments ago, we told several local stations that the fact we are not reaching agreements here shows that it will be difficult to reach agreements in Sesori. We are not to blame, but there are limitations on the Duarte administration to reach any real agreements. [passage omitted]

[Rene Hurtado] Yes, we will pose a few questions to Salvador Samayoa of the FMLN-FDR. Engineer Roberto Edmundo Viera is also in Panama as a member of the governmental delegation. He will also speak to us over the phone later. Salvador Samayoa, regarding the current situation, it was said that these second preparatory talks will yield no positive results. Does this mean that the dialogue could be suspended?

[Samayoa] No, for a very simple reason: We will never suspend the dialogue. Should they maintain their intransigency, the worse that could happen is that the meeting could be postponed, but we would never suspend it. That is a struggle that we will not give up during our lifetime.

[Hurtado] It appears definite that the second preparatory meeting will end tomorrow. The fronts are claiming that the government is maintaining a hard position by rejecting a demilitarization of the Sesori area and a truce. Could this worsen the situation in Panama? Could this have a bearing on the next dialogue meeting? What would the fronts do if the area is not demilitarized and a truce not declared?

[Samayoa] If the Army does not solve the demilitarization issue, it is evident that a meeting cannot be held at least in the place and on the date tentatively agreed upon in Mexico.

[Hurtado] Salvador Samayoa, you argue that the Salvadoran delegation is apparently in a straitjacket and follows Army decisions. To what degree can this third dialogue meeting be affected if the meeting is not carried out and the date is changed? Could the location be changed as well?

[Samayoa] Look, we are not asking for a change in location. In Mexico we reached tentative agreements on the date and location. We have always said and it is obvious that the meeting in that place and date is important in order to reach agreements on all pending issues. Should we fail to reach agreement, the meeting would be postponed. We are not questioning the location. It is important to bear in mind that the dialogue progress per se cannot be interrupted as a result of the ill-will on the part of the Salvadoran Armed Forces and Government.

If that ill will persists, we would have to postpone the meeting. However, the dialogue process, the process leading to a political solution, must take place in El Salvador. It will take place sooner or later, but it will take place. We hope that it will take place soon, because Salvadorans have suffered enough and the cost of this war imposed on us has been high. However, if this does not happen soon, it will take place later anyway. The dialogue process will be resumed and continue until the government realizes that it is the only way available to us to end the war.

[Hurtado] Thank you, Salvador Samayoa.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO DISCUSSES REGIONAL SITUATION WITH LEADERS

PA120356 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo has held a secret meeting with the leaders of five political parties to discuss, among other topics, the implications of a possible U.S. invasion of Nicaragua. Not all of the country's political leaders attended the meeting, which was held last night in this capital.

Attending the meeting with Cerezo were Mario Fuentes Pieruccini, secretary general of the Revolutionary Party (PR), and Renan Quinones, secretarty general of the National Renewal Party (PNR).

In addition, Alfonso Cabrera, president of the congress and secretary general of ruling Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party (PDG) Jorge Carpio Nicole, secretary general of the Union of the National Center (UCN), and Hector Mayora Dawe, secretary general of the Nationalist Authentic Central (CAN), attended the meeting.

As announced, during the meeting the Guatemalan president told the political leaders about Guatemala's policy of active neutralit;y regarding the Central American conflict. Alfonso Cabrera disclosed that the overall Central American situation, "in particular the Nicaraguan case and the implications for the area of an alleged U.S. invasion of that country," was analyzed with the president.

The government has remained silent on this political dialogue.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS TO HONDURAS ON 'ATTACK'

PA131432 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] It has been reported that yesterday a Sandinist navy post was attacked by piranha-type boats from the island of El Tigre in the Gulf of Fonseca. Nicaragua has sent a strong protest note to the Honduran Government over the attack on the observation post.

The report notes that the Sandinist navy post, which is located 500 meters west of Potosi, in the western department of Chinandega, has been attacked but there were no casualties and no property damage.

The note states that the attack lasted 20 minutes and that the attackers used M-60 machine guns, grenades, and M-79 rocket launchers.

CASTRO SPEAKS AT WORKERS' MEETING IN LUANDA

FL110339 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2310 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro to Cuban internationalist workers in Luanda, Angola; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Yes, I can be heard. Who says they cannot hear? [laughter].

When I say "comrades," I refer to civilian workers and war combatants even though there is no difference here. We are all workers and we are all combatants. [applause]

On 31 August, 9 days ago, we were departing Cuba for Zimbabwe and we flew over Luanda. It was more or less during the morning and we made the firm decision to stop in Luanda upon our return and meet with you.

We arrived Sunday night [7 September] for a short stay of less than 72 hours. We have had to make good use of our time and because of this, we have barely had a moment's rest since we arrived. We had to meet with our Angolan brothers, the directorate of the MPLA [Popular Liberation Movement of Angola -- Labor Party], our comrades in the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], and our comrades in the mission and Cuban military. We visited some units, heard some programs, and met with our dear comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos [interrupted by applause], and the Angolan directorate.

This afternoon we met with several groups of leaders from our military units and, of course, it was essential to meet with the civilian collaborators who are more appropriately known as combatants who carry out civilian functions in the People's Republic of Angola. [applause]

Our delegation is not here. You may ask where is Carlos Rafael? Where is [Jorge] Risquet? Where is [Carlos] Lage? Where is [Jose] Abrahantes? Where is the Cuban ambassador to the Republic of Angola? They are not here.

Our delegation has practically dissolved. This is because our delegation is working. Yesterday and today, [changes thought] since yesterday, part of the delegation left early for Mossamedes, Luango, Matala, Cubango, and Melon. I can say this now because I believe no one can intercept them. [laughter]. I can say this because no one can intercept them. They passed through the southern line. Others went to Nalange, Guambua. They could not visit every location and I asked them to take messages to our heroic combatants, our brave collaborators, our brave so-called civilian collaborators.

Note that I do not say so-called brave, because they are brave, very brave collaborators. [applause]

We have divided the work and have tried to be as efficient as possible during this time. In this way, we have come to the point in the program that corresponds to the meeting with you.

We visited this location yesterday. We are close to the point where we were yesterday, when we came to honor the Cuban internationalist combatants who have fallen in Angola.

Tonight, because it is night [does not finish sentence]. In Cuba, it is 0626 [1026 GMT] in the morning [sentence as heard]. We are here [changes thought and begins speaking to an unidentified person].

No, it is 0625 here [unidentified speaker corrects him saying it is 0125]. I am not saying that this is Cuban time. I am saying that it is daytime in Cuba at 0625. [laughter] and in Angola 0625 is in the evening because it is in the southern hemisphere. It is winter here. We in Cuba are in the winter season but have summer hours. We are accustomed to seeing the radiant sun still shining at this hour. Here we are with the radiant lights [interrupted by laughter] of television -- which we cannot turn off because the magnificent act is being relayed -- that do not allow me to see my compatriots.

I know those 48 students or cadets, and last-year medical students [interrupted by applause] are out there in the dark. I know there are hundreds of other members out there. Construction workers are out there with their white helmets. I know there are many teachers, health workers, doctors, nurses, and collaborators in many areas.

I was told that approximately 2,000 civilian workers and 1,000 soldiers and officials would meet here. I cannot see them clearly but I can feel their presence. I feel the warmth, presence, patriotism, and internationalism emanating from all of you. [applause]

More than 9 years ago, I visited Angola for the first time. At that time I also met with the collaborators. During recent years I have made very few trips out of our country, and then only for important reasons. We have had to work very hard, in the face of imperialistic threats, especially those of the fascist, reactionary U.S. Government. On this occasion it was necessary for me to travel because of the summit conference and visit these countries in southern Africa, despite the threats of South African racists. We had to travel to that country bordering on the apartheid system to participate in a very important summit meeting.

But in attending that meeting, we could not pass the opportunity of landing here in the heroic People's republic of Angola to greet the Angolans, their leadership, their party, and also satisfy a profound wish, a yearning which was to meet with my compatriots here in Luanda, with you who, for me, represent more than 40,000 Cubans in the People's Republic of Angola. [applause]

When I say more than 40,000 I am not being indiscreet because I am not specifying how many soldiers, how many civilians, how many tanks, how many howitzers, how many aircraft, but when I say more than 40,000 we do not differentiate between military troops and civilian troops. [applause] I have to say that all, men and women, are combatants, combatants of the ideas of internationalism, socialism, human progress, combatants with the thought, combatants with their hands. There have been times when Cubans were the target for capture, as the comrade said here today. They were trying to capture builders, teacher, doctors, and nurses. When they tried to capture them, the Cubans took up arms and defended themselves.

The treacherous attack against Huambo was mentioned here, an attack during which a large number of collaborators, Cuban civilians, lost their lives. The same thing happened in the city of Humbe, where there were no FAPLA or Cuban troops, but our collaborators, men and women, who were there knew how to defend themselves. Some of them died, but the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] mercenary bands at the service of fascism and racism were not able to capture a single Cuban. [applause]

Not only did our civilian collaborators fight back to preseve their lives, their freedom, their honor in not being prisoners of the enemy, but also contributed decisively to help prevent other civilian collaborators from other countries from falling prisoners of the mercenaries.

Since my last trip to Angola more than 9 years ago -- as we recalled it has been impossible to come before today -- there have been great and profound changes, which I appreciate in everything I observe, not only in the combatants but in the collaborators. Nine years ago victory had been recently attained, it was less than 2 years old. Nearly 1 year before, the South African fascist and racist troops had been repulsed, forced to retreat more than 800 km as a result of the united effort of Cuban internationalist and Angolan combatants.

At the time, it seemed as if peace had finally been achieved, after nearly 20 years of struggle for independence. No one doubted that this noble and generous people, who had been oppressed over a period of nearly 5 centuries, deserved that moment of independence, deserved their hour of freedom. Enthusiasm could be seen everywhere. There were no battles.

The Angolan people were devoting their efforts to the reconstruction after a prolonged war of independence. There were many Cuban collaborators -- doctors, builders, workers from very diverse spheres of skill. Optimism and enthusiasm reigned everywhere, among all. There was joy as there is today. However, I can say maturity, as we observe it today, was not yet here. Today I can observe happiness, responsibility, and maturity of the Angolans, of the combatants, of the civilian collaborators. I can call them that because, despite their condition as combatants, they are collaborators.

I cannot deny that they have followed a long path in this struggle. Imperialism could not resign itself to Angola's independence. Imperialism cannot resign itself to a truly revolutionary Angola, truly free and the owner of its destiny. The South African racists could not resign themselves to their defeat, could not resign themselves to an independent Angolan Republic, could not resign themselves to the idea of accepting namibia's independence, could not resign themselves to the idea that some day apartheid would come to an end, could not resign themselves to the idea that today's frontline states are truly free and independent, could not resign themselves to an independent Zimbabwe. In Zimbabwe, a racist minority was oppressing, exploiting, discriminating against, and segregating the immense majority of the African population of Zimbabwe.

Even during the first days of the independence postwar era, there was a reduction in the number of our troops, from the 36,000 men we had here in 1976 -- I am giving numbers because this is historic data. We began to reduce our forces. We almost reduced them in half. Progressively we withdrew the Cuban troops. Later, complications began to emerge, such as foreign troops in Angola's neighborhood, destabilization plans, reorganization of UNITA's mercenary bands which had been at the service of the Portuguese before and later in 1965, united with the South African racists to dismember this country and destroy the Angolan independence and revolution, which had been achieved with great sacrifices under the direction of the MPLA.

Immediately after we began to withdraw, the plots began, as before in Nicaragua, Cuba, and many other countries. The mercenary bands were armed. They began to sabotage Angola's communications and economy. The attacks against the People's Republic of Angola began. Once more the South African racists were attacking with their troops, helicopters, commandos, and aircraft. When our troops had withdrawn to strategic positions from Mocamedes to Menongue, there on the southern front, the aggressions against Angola began, using diverse pretexts, such as the pursuit of the SWAPO [South-West African Peoples Organization] patriots, among them.

They unleashed bombings and criminal attacks against refugee camps. There was a slaughter in Cassinga, where hundreds and hundreds of men, women, children, youths, and old people were killed. A population where there were no combatants; I hope history will never forget it.

They attacked in the early morning hours with aircraft. It was surrounded by commandos who were landed by helicopters, and made the population their victims. Hundreds, thousands of persons were assassinated.

Our troops, a small unit in the proximity, went to assist and were able to save those who had not yet been assassinated. They saved a few hundred old people, women, and children with the sacrifice of the lives of some dozens of combatants, in addition to some dozens of wounded. We will never be able to forget how these racists act. They conduct inconceivable acts of terror.

They began a long period of plots, of destabilizing attempts, and of aggressions against the People's Republic of Angola which forced us to stop our withdrawal. Not only did we stop the withdrawal, but we had to reinforce our troops. The new aggresssions forced us to bring new reinforcements, new responses until today, when the Cuban internationalist forces mark nearly 11 years of noble missions of support and collaboration with Angola.

As I explained to the combatants in Funda yesterday, perhaps the imperialists never thought that our small country, some 12,000 kms from Angola, would have such tenacity, so much perseverance, so much firmness and remain here 11 years providing military and civilian collaboration. They had lost their dream from the moment this opportune and efficient reinforcement was able to come from such a distant place, from a small island, which had been blockaded for many years and which had always been scorned by the imperialists who wanted to possess it, and, together with the Angolans, inflict an enormous defeat on that superpower which the imperialists had in southern Africa, the fascist and racist South Africa.

From that point on they began to dream about the day when we would withdraw, began to demand our withdrawal, and said there would be no independence of Namibia if we would not withdraw. I cannot imagine what kind of independence they were offering Namibia. If we would withdraw from here, if they would give a formal independence to Namibia, we asked ourselves: What would be Namibia's security? They practically transformed it into a Bantustan, so long as apartheid exists. They were dreaming about our withdrawal. What we did was reinforce. [laughter in audience] We reinforced the defense of Angola. [applause] We reinforced collaboration, both military and civilian. Tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of our compatriots have been here, more than 200,000 Cubans. Could the imperialists really have imagined that? Could they have imagined that about a small Cuba, under a ferocious and criminal blockade? Could they have imagined that about a small Cuba under the threat of the colossal empire?

Perhaps they thought that by threatening with extermination, with aggression, with destruction, we would nervously withdraw our troops from Angola immediately as well as from Ethiopia and everywhre else. How could a small country be so bold and do such a thing as to challenge an empire? The empire continued its threats and what the empire did not expect happened. No one was nervous, everybody began to work.

The party struggled and multiplied its forces. It was threatened by the Reagan administration. What we did was to multiply the number of combatants. We created the territorial troop militias, developed the war plan of all the people, multiplied these forces by 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 times. Today we are 10 times stronger and will not withdraw a single internationalist soldier from anywhere, and not only will we not withdraw, we will reinforce our internationalist forces in the midst of the threats. [applause]

That is the way a truly revolutionary people, a really honorable people, a truly patriotic people, a truly internationalist people can be gauged. Today we are stronger over there, but are also very much stronger here. [applause]

That is a lesson the imperialists should never forget. But, the revolution here is much stronger not only because the Cuban internationalist forces are more powerful. There is a force that has developed more than even our own forces, that is the Angolan people's strength. It is the strength of the Angolan combatants. It is the strength of the FAPLA. [applause] If we can say that our forces have multiplied two, three, four times, taking into consideration not only quantity but quality, we can affirm that the Angolan forces have multiplied by 5, 10, 15 times and, taking into consideration not only quantity but quality, 20, 25, 30 times. [applause]

Imperialism, fascism, and apartheid today are confronting Cuban and Angolan forces that have been multiplied many times. That is the direct result of imperialist aggressions. That is the way one should always respond to imperialist aggressions. That is the way the yield of imperialist aggressions should always be. If imperialist aggressions would get the same response everywhere, it is possible that perhaps there would be no imperialists left. [applause]

Of course, imperialism will not be eternal. It is even possible that imperialism might still exist as strong and as powerful as it is today. But if we known how to respond with patriotism and internationalism, something can be assured with absolute certainty -- that imperialism's survival will be much more brief.

During these difficult times, our cooperation with the sister Republic of Angola has helped preserve its independence. But as we were explaining in Funda yesterday, it allowed enough time for Angola to develop its own Armed Forces and build up a large and experienced cadre contingent and a real force which enables it to fulfill very difficult combat missions in its struggle against mercenary bands and against South African fascists.

Our cooperation in various fields has helped in the organization of state, education, health, and construcion services to a greater or lesser degree considering the complexities and difficulties of the war.

Since 1975 when we got here, important developments have taken place. About 6 years ago a new and vigorous country joined the front line. It was Zimbabwe, where the eighth summit was held. There were new independent countries. During this period, the combatant spirit of Namibia's patriotic forces multiplied as well as the combative spirit of the heroic African people of South Africa with a growing and unrestrainable defiance to that dark apartheid institution. We envision an inexorable and inglorious end, because today we can say that apartheid is in crisis.

When in Harare we explained Cuba's position, which is characterized by the most absolute and loyal respect for the sovereignty and independence of our sister Angola, and we said the Angolans are the ones who will determine when our military presence is no longer necessary in this country or if this presence is necessary. But as long as apartheid exists, Namibia's independence, if it is achieved, would only be a fictitious independence. That brother country would have no safety. As long as apartheid exists there will be no safety for any southern African country, neither for Lesotho, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, nor Tanzania, because apartheid's arm is a long one. The arm of facism is long and reaches far away. It is capable of conspiring against any black African country. It is capable of destabilizing any black African country. There will be no security for any black African country as long as apartheid exists. Our people's and party's wish is that the Cuban internationalist troops will remain in Angola as long as apartheid exists. [applause]

The cooperation for independence, for the preservation of Angola's independence was a deed worthy of making history. Imperialists want us to withdraw. They want to link Namibia's independence to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The governments of Angola and Cuba have had the same position regarding that matter and have responded that we are willing to withdraw part of the troops, not all of them, if UN Resolution 435 is applied. Namibia's independence is important and just. But today the end of apartheid is more important, just, and decisive because everything depends on it -- the future, security, and independence of southern Africa. [applause]

When we referred to this, we were establishing another form of linkage. They want to link the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola to Namibia's independence and we link the withdrawal of Cuban troops with the end of apartheid. [applause]

We referred to this at the nonaligned summit as our country's wish, not as our country's decision, because the decision regarding our presence here is made, [Castro rephrases] the only ones with the right to make such a decision are our Angolan brothers. We simply noted Cuba's willingness. Third World delegations present there saluted this statement with a strong and unanimous applause.

In Reality we are absolutely sure that the day apartheid ceases to exist, there will be no need for a single Cuban soldier in Africa or in any other frontline country. When apartheid disappears, the colonization and occupation of Namibia will automatically disappear, the threat that fascism implies for all frontline countries and all of Africa will automatically disappear. That is why, compatriots, I have to say that we knew when to come here as we were needed at the decisive moment. We knew how to remain here during 11 years of hard and difficult struggle. We knew how to use the sacrifice of hundreds of thousands of compatriots who have given their lives and others who have served prison terms. But in so doing -- I say this with absolute conviction -- we were unable to get closer to the objectives we were seeking.

The first objective we had was the independence and security of Angola until we realized that so long as apartheid exists there would be security for no one, anywhere in southern Africa or anywhere in Africa. That is why we have reached the conviction that we have known how to march a long segment of the stretch, and very little remains to reach the end of the road.

Apartheid is entering into an insurmountable and irreversible crisis. Apartheid has been mortally wounded. In the recently held summit conference, we were able to appreciate the unanimous condemnation, the unanimous rebuff felt by all with respect to apartheid. There was a unanimous decision to put an end to apartheid, to struggling against apartheid. This can be seen in African countries, in frontline countries, and in every country.

Our sacrifice has not been in vain. If one day we came here to shed our blood and sweat for the brother country of Angola, today we say that our desire is big enough to remain here and make whatever sacrifices are needed until the cancer disappears, the real cause of the present tragedy, of the threats, of the lack of security of the peoples of black Africa. We wish to express our decision to remain here until that cancer is removed. Then we will be able to return to our fatherland, in fact we will want to return to our fatherland. We sould like to see our internationalist combatants return to the fatherland.

But, history tells us, or history notes, or history indicates that if all those who participate in this struggle fulfill their duty, someday they will return to the fatherland not only with the satisfaction of having cooperated in securing Angola's revolution and independence, but also in securing Namibia's independence, in defeating fascism, in attaining the disappearance of apartheid. We would have contributed to the independence and security and also to the dignity of all countries in Africa. [applause]

Today when so many forces are uniting to struggle against apartheid, when so many countries unite to struggle against apartheid, today when we see the heroic people of South Africa struggling with impressive energy against apartheid, we know that apartheid cannot be saved, that the day when whose people will be free is not far off, the day when the people of South Africa and black Africa will be secured. Then we will be able to begin the immediate and total withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist troops from Angola.

The soldiers will withdraw but the doctors will remain. The teachers will not be withdrawn. The collaborators in construction and in other spheres of Angola's economy and services will not be withdrawn because this country has to recover; it will have to rebuild, it will have to stop the bleeding of wounds of so many years of war.

The day we have fewer soldiers, we will be able to have more doctors, more professors, more teachers, and more collaborators. [applause] That day will also come, the day when the combatants for independence, for freedom, and for revolution will not be needed.

Then more than ever before, the combatants for peace will be needed. [applause] The peace combatants, combatants for peace, pioneers in the battle for peace, that is what our soldiers have been for the peoples of southern Africa. That is why, rather than call our civilian collaborators combatants for peace, it would be better to call them peace and progress combatants. [applause]

For our noble and selfless people there would be the pride and satisfacation of having fulfilled the duty. There would be the satisfaction of having settled that debt for humankind, as I said before. That is internationalism. We will have the virtues of having been revolutionaries, of having demonstrated our solidarity. Yesterday as today, in front of the Angolan and Cuban combatants, who represented the brigade of Luanda's Cuban internationalist combatants, the cadres of Angolan officers undergoing training there, and other groups of Cubans and Angolans, professors of schools, combatants of the glorious Venceremos, Che Guevara, and Camilo Cienfuegos columns, I was able to appreciate this. [applause]

I was able to appreciate it there in those men, in the image of those men, in those men's spirit. I was able to appreciate it today in a meeting with tens of chiefs of our units of combatants in Angola. I was able to observe indelible impressions of the character, spirit, energy, capability, firmness of those chiefs, as I am able to appreciate it today in this meeting, which is not like the one we held 9 years ago because it reflects the new spirit, more responsibility, more maturity, and greater awareness. It reflects the heroism and firmness of people who know how to resist, fulfill their duty, persevere, and continue to struggle under difficult, hard, and complex circumstances. They have fulfilled their duty over a period of 11 years. These are people who have not only fulfilled their duty with admirable and impressive tenacity over a period of 11 years, but people who, I am sure, would be capable of fulfilling their duty over a period of 100 times 11 years. [applause]

The fulfillment of internationalist duties has given us these lessons, has given us these virtues and, because of that, instead of expecting gratitude from those with whom we have collaborated, instead of expecting gratitude from those with whom we have fulfilled our internationalist duty, we should say to our brothers thanks, thanks because the fulfillment of those duties has made us better people, because the fulfillment of those duties has made us more honorable, because the fulfillment of those duties has made our people greater.

Fatherland or death, we shall win! [prolonged applause]

CASTRO ADDRESSES TROOPS IN FUNDA 8 SEPTEMBER

FL121301 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Sep 86

["Version" of a speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at a Cuban-Angolan friendship ceremony attended by Cuban internationalist troops, held in the proving grounds of a Funda, Angola, military school on 8 September -- recorded]

[Text] Dear Comrade Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, dear Angolan and Cuban comrades: This afternoon will be like one of those days that can never be forgotten. I will never forget you because of the impression this visit to the campgrounds of the Cuban internationalist combatants in Luanda has had on me. I toured the Diaz Arguelles school and, upon arriving to this Funda school proving grounds to meet you, one cannot forget the impression caused by your organization, order, and efficiency. One cannot forget the spirit of sacrifice, the spartan spirit that can be observed here. One cannot forget the discipline, demeanor, gallantry of the combatants we have met here today. One cannot forget the spirit, the strength emanating from all of you. But above all, one cannot forget what you represent, what you symbolize.

When I looked at you standing in front of us, I looked back in history and recalled that over a period of centuries these lands were attacked, invaded, and colonized by the colonialists, imperialists, exploiters of nations and men. I could not forget that for centuries tens of millions of human beings were seized here in Africa and taken to the other side of the ocean -- a long and difficult trip during which many died -- to be enslaved, forced to produce gold, silver, coffee, cacao, cotton, and all types of wealth for the well-being of the conquerors' societies.

I could not forget that the same people who conquered and colonized Africa's territories and who had enslaved tens of millions of men had also invaded, conquered, killed, violated, looted, and enslaved tens of millions of men on the other side of the ocean to satisfy their ambition for wealth and power.

All those horrible things occurred in past centuries and, using the imagination, we could see a ship arriving to these shores or to shores of other similar nations in Africa, firing guns, disembarking troops, running behind the men and women to capture and enslave them. How many injustices, how many crimes were perpetrated throughout the centuries?

And when we arrived here and saw these ranks of combatants in uniform and armed, we think that this precisely represents our peoples' historic response to so many centuries of crimes, abuses, and injustices. I can well understand the hatred felt by the imperialists, colonialists, and racists for these things to be happening. Because, I ask myself: Who can come here now or can go to our fatherland on the other side of the ocean to conquer us again, to colonize us again, to exploit us again, to enslave us again?

The changes in history are great when both there and here things such as this occur. The changes are great when both there and here no one will ever be able to conquer us, exploit us, and enslave us. Among the important things in history, doubtlessly, is the fact that despite the distance, our people did not hesitate to cross the ocean to fight on the side of their Angolan brothers when the South African racists invaded their land, and preserve or help preserve their independence and revolution in the face of the attacks of the imperialists, fascists, and racists.

Since then 11 years have elapsed. Perhaps, the imperialists thought we would get tired. Perhaps, the imperialists and racists thought we could not resist over a long period of time, that the Angolans and Cubans could not resist over such a long time their aggressions and attacks.

However, we have showed them that we have been able to resist. We have showed them that despite great efforts, we Cubans have been capable of remaining with the Angolan people for 11 years. I am sure that we are able to show imperialists that we can stay with the Angolan people another 11 years, two times 11 years, and 10 times 11 years. [someone shouts "Viva Cuba"] [applause] Because this is how a country's honor, courage, integrity, internationalism, greatness is gauged, a country that neither surrenders nor tires. [applause]

Comrade Jose Eduardo [Dos Santos] was referring to the importance of man in combat. It does not matter that yankee imperialism has battleships, aircraft carriers, missiles, and nuclear weapons. We know that our country cannot be conquered, that our country is undefeatable, because a country is neither conquered nor maintained with nuclear weapons, bombers, and battleships. They have to land, they have to confront us, fight against us, fight against millions of men and women, young and old, even adolescents. When a country, regardless of how small it is, says no one can conquer it and is willing to not let anyone conquer it, no one will ever be able to do so. [applause]

Of course, imperialism is losing sleep over this. South African racists lose sleep over this because the people of Namibia and South Africa are struggling. They know that the end is near. This bad example hurts them. The presence of Cuban internationalist troops in Angola hurts them badly, it hurts them, and they lose sleep over it. The FAPLA's [People Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] increasing strength hurts them very much and they demand that Cuban internationalist troops withdraw from Angola as a condition for Namibia's independence. We could ask, what kind of independence, what kind of independence [Castro repeats himself], what kind of safety, and what kind of peace would Namibia have while apartheid continues to exist? What kind of safety would Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Lesotho have while apartheid continues to exist? What kind of assurance does Angola have of not being attacked while apartheid continues to exist?

They wish, they dream about the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops and say that Namibia will not be independent until they are withdrawn. We have responded that our presence in Angola entirely depends on the wish and the decision of the comrade Angolan people, of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and of its president. As I explained in Harare, they can decide at any time if our presence is necessary or not, if our services are needed.

But as far as we are concerned, knowing that so long as apartheid exists there will be no peace or security for the peoples of southern Africa, we have expressed our willingness, our decision — and respecting in an absolute manner and with absolute loyalty the sister Republic of Angola — to remain here together with you so long as apartheid exists. [applause]

Why do the Cuban internationalist combatants need to be in Angola? It is not necessary for them to be in Angola, absolutely not. But, for the same reason we must tell the imperialists, are you obsessed, are you perturbed, are you insane over the example and want the Cuban troops to leave Angola? The formula, the solution is very simple. Let apartheid cease to exist.

Well, this reasoning demonstrates one thing, and it is that the Cubans are not the only ones practicing internationalism here; the Angolans and many more are also practicing internationalism. Cuban and Angolan combatants are not struggling here just for the revolution and independence of Angola, under the threat of fascists and racists and under the threat of imperialism which helps the puppets and mercenaires at the service of racism. Cuban and Angolan combatants join their forces here also in favor of Namibia's independence. What hope would there be for Namibia's independence if the imperialists and racists would have been able to crush Angola's independence and revolution?

Here the Cuban and Angolan combatants are defending the cause of the South African people, [applause] the cause of the African people of South Africa. What hope would there be for the tens of millions of discriminated against and exploited men if Angola's independence and revolution did not exist? If the Cuban internationalist forces were not here in Angola? What security could the frontline countries count on so long as apartheid exists? And when we say and express our willingness to remain here together so long as apartheid exists, we are expressing our solidarity and cooperation, both Angolans and Cubans, in favor of the struggle against apartheid and the struggle for independence and dignity of all the peoples in Africa. [applause]

Apartheid is traversing an irreversible crisis. Apartheid is experiencing total isolation. No one in today's world defends apartheid. Just a few irresponsible and thoughtless people which defend it try to conceal its policy, try to avoid defending it openly. I repeat, the most repudiated cause in today's world is apartheid, the most hated, the most attacked. And if apartheid is our adversary, if apartheid is the cause of the agressions against Angola, if it the cause of the Namibian people's oppression, if it is the cause of the suffering being endured by tens of millions of Africans in South frica, if it is precisely apartheid which has forced us to remain 11 years here struggling together, if it is precisely because of the struggle against aparthied that we are willing to remain here as many years as it may become necessary, then Angolans and Cubans can proudly stress that our cause is the most noble, the most honorable, the most just in today's world.

And because of that, let us proudly shout -- thinking not only of Angola, but of Namibia, the people of South Africa, the peoples of Africa, and world's dignity: The struggle continues, victory is assured, fatherland or death, we shall win!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CASTRO'S ALGERIA VISIT

Begins Talks With Bendjedid

FL111748 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Today in Algiers the top leaders of Cuba and Algeria, Fidel Castro and Chadli Bendjedid, began talks on bilateral relations, matters related to Nonaligned Movement countries, and other world issues.

Yesterday, the Cuban president began a working visit in Algeria. last night he was decorated by the Algerian leader with the Athir Medal of the National Merit Order, the highest distinction conferred by that country.

The first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba also attended a dinner given in his honor by the National Liberation Front secretary general.

Lays Wreath at Monument

FL112030 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1802 11 Sep 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz today laid a floral wreath at the monument of Algerian martyrs, an architectural monument that recalls the history of the struggle for Algerian independence. The immense mausoleum, which includes museums and art halls, is located in an area where it can be seen from any location in the Algerian capital.

The leader of the Cuban revolution toured the monument and was accompanied by Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and other high-level Algerian officials as well as members of the Cuban delegation.

The talks between Castro and Chadli Bendjedid continue this afternoon. Algerian press, radio, and television will dedicate extensive space to the visit of the high-level Cuban delegation presided over by our commander in chief.

Meets Saharan President

FL120232 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0202 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Today in Algeria, our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro discussed topics of common interest with Saharan President Mohamed Abdelaziz.

The president of the Polisario Front and the Saharan Democratic Republic expressed his appreciation for Cuba's solidarity with his people. [passage omitted]

FIDEL CASTRO BEGINS VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

For reportage on Fidel Castro's visit to Yugoslavia, see the Yugoslavia section of the 12 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT TO BRING BACK CITIZENS IN LIBYA

FL122053 Bridgetown CANA in English 2023 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, Sep 12, CANA -- Labour Minister Dr Francis Alexis last night again accused Libya of singling out Grenadians working in that country for particularly harsh treatment.

Alexis, deputy political leader of the ruling New National Party (NNP), said in a radio broadcast that the Ministry of External Affairs had been instructed to take steps to ensure the return home of those Grenadians living in Libya who wanted to do so. He told CANA later that the government had not ruled out the possibility of sending airline tickets for those wishing to return.

Alexis, a former University of the West Indies (UWI) law tutor, said he had received letters from Grenadians living in Libya complaining about being ill fed. One wrote that he was being given only bread and sweet water for lunch. Our Grenadian brothers are seeing real trouble in Libya. They feel they are slaves and dogs to the Libyans, Alexis added. He accused the Libyan authorities of standing idly by while Grenadians are being harshly treated even though Jamaicans working alongside them are being well treated.

Several Grenadians have gone to Libya to work with a private contractor. Alexis said that the government has decided to respond to the requests for assistance from some of its nationals in Libya. The government has decided that our Ministry of External Affairs should take all appropriate steps to have our Grenadian brothers brought back home to freedom immediately, Alexis said. The Ministry of External Affairs is now dealing with the matter, he added.

HAITI

DEMONSTRATIONS VIOLENTLY CLASH IN GONAIVES

FL131327 Bridgetown CANA in English 1316 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Gonaives, Haiti, Sep 13, CANA-REUTER -- Hundreds of anti-government protesters have clashed with other factions in a rock-throwing melee in the town where the popular movement against ousted president Jean-Claude Duvalier was launched.

About 400 youths, carrying banners denouncing Haiti's ruling National Council of Government (CNG) and its president Lieutenant General Henry Namphy, yesterday spraypainted cars "Down with the CNG and Namphy." When an opposing faction threw rocks at them, a second group of about 75, armed with stones, sticks and machetes, stomped through Gonaives dusty streets, shouting down with communism, and smashing cars and beating one man seriously.

The march was organised by a local Gonaives youth group called Committee of the True Tambour, the traditional Haitian drum associated with voodoo ceremonies. Organisers had expected partcipants from Port-au-Prince and other cities, but few materialised.

Marchers said they intend to continue their protest tomorrow, with even more action. Police looked on and did not intervene with today's protest.

Earlier today, a crowd of youths hauled a bull into the base of a statue in the public square, then stoned and beat it before forcing it to jump down the six-foot drop. Onlookers laughed and cheered and could not explain to journalists the reason for the animal abuse. The crowd also menaced journalists covering the march. No injuries were reported.

Duvalier, Haiti's former president for life, went into exile last February after prolonged anti-government protests that first surfaced in Gonaives.

ST. VINCENT

PRIME MINSTER MITCHELL REELECTED NDP PRESIDENT

FL100630 Bridgetown CANA in English 2211 GMT 10 Sep 86

[Text] Kingston, St. Vincent, Sep 9, CANA -- Prime Minister James Mitchell has been re-elected president of the New Democratic Party (NDP), which he founded in 1975. Mitchell was re-elected at the party's annual convention on Bequia at the weekend. He will be serving his 11th consecutive term as party leader.

Chairmanship of the party has shifted from former attorney general Emery Robertson to Senator Parnell Campbell, who like Robertson is a lawyer. Minister of Health Eddie Griffith was re-elected one of two vice presidents, the other being Minister of Communications and Works Alan Cruickshank. Cruickshank takes over from Herbie Young, the minister of state in the ministry of trade, industry, and agriculture.

Senator Stuart Nanton was re-elected general secretary with George Reddock retaining the post of treasurer. The party's new assistant secretary is Mourine de Freitas. Nanton said in his report to the convention that some progress was made over the last year in terms of party organisation. The convention was unable to complete all the business listed for consideration and a date is to be announced for its continuation.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

VENEZUELA'S LUSINCHI ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

FL121913 Bridgetown CANA in English 1620 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sep 12, CANA -- Venezuelan President Dr Jaime Lusinchi arrived here today at the start of a three-day official visit to Trinidad and Tobago.

President Lusinchi, here at the invitation of Prime Minister George Chambers who visited Venezuela in May, met with the prime minister, President Ellis Clarke, members of cabinet and representatives of the country's judiciary and religious bodies on the tarmac of the airport before leaving for Port of Spain.

He faces a packed day of appointments including the laying of a wreath at a memorial to Trinidadian soldiers who died in the two world wars, discussions with Chambers, followed by lunch with the cabinet. President Lusinchi meets staff of the Venezulan Embassy and other institutes later this afternoon, and will be guest of honour at a presidential reception tonight, at which he will be decorated.

Chambers, Lusinchi Discuss Oil

FL122105 Bridgetown CANA in English 2057 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sep 12, CANA -- Visiting Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi met Prime Minister George Chambers here today for talks dominated by oil issues. Lusinchi met Chambers a few hours after arriving for a three-day visit to be highlighted tomorrow by the signing of a cooperation pact.

He told reporters afterward that the discussions centred on oil. ...We were just talking a lot about oil, because we have common interests, the Venezuelan leader said through an interpreter. He noted that Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela have been moving towards each other in the area of petroleum, but we have to perfect this relation. This is why we are here...he added...Oil is going to be a subject which will be fundamental in our talks...Lusinchi said.

Trinidad and Tobago officials involved in the discussions said their side also placed priority on the petroleum issue.

This is the latest in a string of recent high level contacts between the two countries which has included discussions both here and in Caracas between their foreign ministers.

Prime Minister Chambers also visited Venezuela last May where he met with President Lusinchi.

President Lusinchi arrived shortly after 0900 local time, and was met on arrival by senior government officials, including Prime Minister Chambers. He was hosted at a luncheon by cabinet ministers, and will be honoured tonight at a reception being given by President Ellis Clarke.

JUNGLE COMMANDOS CLASH WITH GOVERNMENT TROOPS

FL131200 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] It has now been reported from Suriname that jungle commandos of rebel leader Ronny Brunswijk have clashed with government troops. Unconfirmed reports say that an attack last Thursday [11 September] on a military camp on the northeast killed 30 soldiers. Opponents of the regime of Army Commander Desi Bouterse also claim to have shot down a government plane and to have destroyed two armored vehicles.

BRUNSWIJK GANG DESTROYS DOWNED HELICOPTER

FL130002 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The helicopter hired by the national Army, which was forced to make an emergency landing in the Marowijne district on Wednesday last because of (?an attack), has been blown up by the Brunswijk gang. This has been announced by Major (Sill) who was in charge of the combat group of the national Army in the area.

The helicopter was forced to make an emergency landing after developing a gas leak, presumably caused by a bullet by the Brunswijk gang. After the emergency landing, the helicopter crew was taken by villagers to Albina.

In an announcement, the commander of the national Army said the Army hired three helicopters from a private owner for the purpose of assisting search parties in the districts of eastern Suriname.

NATIONAL ARMY CLOSES PARTS OF EASTERN SECTOR

FL122359 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] The military authorities have closed off parts of eastern Suriname to the public. This measure has been taken because of what has been described as the offensive of the national Army against the Brunswijk gang in the Marowijne district.

At the beginning of this week the national Army attacked and destroyed the main camp of the Brunswijk gang. According to an announcement by the second commander of the military police, Major (Sill), some members of the Brunswijk gang were killed while the rest retreated into the interior.